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## GOMPERS CHARGE DRAWS REPLY OF COAL OPERATORS

Federation of Labor President  
Says "Government by Gun-  
men" Caused Mingo Trouble  
—Denial Accuses Labor Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—Government by gunmen in the employ-  
ment of private corporations is at the bottom  
of the deplorable West Virginia situation," Samuel Gompers,  
president of the American Federation of  
Labor, asserted yesterday.  
"I am informed," he continued, "that the  
United States Steel Corporation is one of the  
controlling interests in the ownership of the  
mines in the disturbed area. I am not surprised.  
The whole thing savors strongly of  
Garrisonism."  
"West Virginia officials, servile and  
supine, abdicated and gave way to the  
corporations. West Virginia officialsdom  
has disgraced the State, flouted de-  
mocracy and made the administration  
of civil law in an orderly, constitu-  
tional manner a remembrance of the  
past. That situation cannot be cured  
except by removal of the deep causes  
of resentment and protest."

Prompt Answer Returned  
The statement of Mr. Gompers re-  
garding the responsibility of the  
operators for the armed march  
brought forth a prompt reply  
in which the operators of the William-  
son field, through their chairman,  
Harry Olmsted, characterized Mr.  
Gompers' charges as hypocritical,  
false and misleading.

Officials of the United Mine Work-  
ers of America, were denounced  
being responsible for the armed march  
of miners from the union fields with  
the intention of invading Logan and  
Mingo counties, and overthrowing the  
law-enforcement authorities there.

Mine guards and private detectives  
are not employed at the coal mines  
or by the operators in the William-  
son field, said Mr. Olmsted, and the  
protection of all property in Mingo  
County is in the hands of duly con-  
stituted officers of the law.

The rates of wages and the actual  
earnings of the non-union mine  
workers in the Williamson field are  
greater than in the union fields of the  
state, said Mr. Olmsted, and the un-  
employment of these miners would mean  
a loss of income to the community.

Spontaneity Denied  
Mr. Olmsted pointed out that in-  
vasion of Logan County and the pro-  
posed invasion of Mingo County is  
not a spontaneous uprising, but was  
thwarted by the United Mine  
Workers organization in the Wil-  
lamson field as early as April and  
May, 1920. The present policy of the  
United Mine Workers, he said, is to  
destroy all business of non-union  
operators and bring about subjec-  
tion of the entire coal industry to  
such unjust and unlawful demands  
as may be desired to put into effect.

Mr. Olmsted's statement was in part  
as follows:  
"The officials of the United Mine  
Workers have brought themselves so  
close to the charge of treason against  
the government of West Virginia, as  
well as the Government of the United  
States, that it occasions no surprise  
that they are now running to cover."  
"The insurrection that they have  
staged in Kanawha and Boone coun-  
ties was not developed as a protest  
against the presence of Baldwin-Felts  
guards in Mingo County, or Logan  
County, Kentucky, as claimed. There  
are no guards in Mingo County. The  
only persons charged with the duty of  
guarding property in Mingo County  
are duly constituted officers of the  
law, and these have been fired on and  
assaulted by gunmen and thugs of  
the United Mine Workers time out of  
number."

Obligation Denied  
"Another falsehood by Mr. Gompers  
relates to the charge that the Mingo  
strike was occasioned by the failure of  
Mingo coal operators to put into effect  
the government's bituminous wage  
award. The mine operators were  
under no obligation to do so, they hav-  
ing no sort of connection with the coal  
fields covered by that award."

"Nevertheless, the increases al-  
lowed by the United States Govern-  
ment were adopted in this field  
promptly after the amount of increase  
had been fixed. It has never before  
been alleged that the strike in the Wil-  
lamson field was due to wage adjust-  
ments or any cause other than to com-  
pel recognition of the United Mine  
Workers organization."

"The miners in Logan County were  
working steadily and making satisfac-  
tory earnings. Those in Kanawha,  
boomed and controlled from Indian-  
apolis, were helpless to make terms  
that would insure employment. 'Force  
Logan into the union' was the voice  
from Indiana. Absentee ownership of  
coal lands are not to be compared as  
an offense against public policy to ab-  
sentee ownership of workmen in West  
Virginia mining plants."

"Mr. Gompers makes himself ridicu-  
lous to West Virginians when he  
makes his plea about the miners' po-  
sition."

testing against lawlessness in so far as  
least as he refers to the United Mine  
Workers. The miners themselves are  
generally law-abiding. Every disor-  
der that has ever occurred in the min-  
ing fields of West Virginia has been  
occasioned by the thugs and outlaws  
of the United Mine Workers organi-  
zation who came into the State to  
compel the unionization of these coal  
fields.

Invasion Threatened  
"The invasion of Logan County and  
the threatened invasion of Mingo  
County was not a spontaneous upris-  
ing. It was threatened by the United  
Mine Workers organization in the Wil-  
lamson field as early as April and  
May, 1920."

"In the counties of Logan and Mingo,  
West Virginia, and Pike County, Ken-  
tucky, having an aggregate area of  
1633 square miles, and an aggregate  
population of 116,847 people, there  
were not employed in this area as  
many as 100 peace officers prior to the  
invasion by the organizers of the  
United Mine Workers. They were not  
needed."

"Not any of these peace officers were  
Baldwin-Felts employees, but they in-  
cluded regularly chosen deputy sheriffs  
and constables and other officers who  
were not Baldwin-Felts employees."

Official confirmation of press dis-  
patches telling of the loss of four  
army airmen and the serious injury  
to a fourth in the Mingo district was  
received yesterday by the War Depart-  
ment. Up to a late hour the depart-  
ment was awaiting an official report  
from Brig.-Gen. H. H. Bandholtz, who  
had gone out during the day on an  
inspection of the strike regions.

## CONGRESS MAY ACT IN LABOR CRISIS

Problem of Unemployment in  
United States Pressing for So-  
lution—Public Works Pro-  
posed as Aid to Unemployed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—As government officials continue to  
shed new light on unemployment in  
the United States, it is becoming more  
and more apparent to leaders at the  
capital that the question of finding a  
livelihood for millions of idle work-  
ers is one that Congress cannot afford  
to ignore after the recess.

James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor,  
who recently informed the Senate that  
the number of unemployed persons  
amounted to 12,000,000, in his mes-  
sage that conditions will be worse  
next winter unless some measure of  
effective relief is provided by the gov-  
ernment. Members of Congress, too,  
are receiving hundreds of complaints  
about conditions from every section  
of the country, with a result that Con-  
gress may initiate steps before the  
unemployment conference proposed  
by President Harding threshes out the  
question.

When Congress reassembles, the  
Senate Education and Labor Com-  
mittee, of which William S. Kenyon  
(R.), Senator from Iowa, is chair-  
man, intends to consider questions  
of unemployment immediately. Other  
members are vitally interested, par-  
ticularly Medill McCormick (R.),  
Senator from Illinois, who offered the  
resolution calling upon Secretary  
Davis to inform the Senate on un-  
employment conditions. Senator  
McCormick believes that unless Con-  
gress or the executive departments of  
the government act speedily to relieve  
conditions, the unemployed workers  
will increase by another million be-  
fore the winter is over.

Numerous senators and representa-  
tives have proposed the authorization  
of public works, such as buildings,  
road making and river and harbor  
improvements, as one way of provid-  
ing work for many thousands of per-  
sons who otherwise would find it dif-  
ficult to obtain employment during the  
winter months. A resolution calling  
for an investigation of existing condi-  
tions by a Senate committee, with in-  
structions to report on what can be  
done in the way of employing men on  
public works is already pending. It  
was introduced by David I. Walsh  
(D.), Senator from Massachusetts, and  
with a large faction in the Senate it  
is finding favor, especially in view of  
recent disclosures.

If the Education and Labor Com-  
mittee does take up the question of  
employment, and there are reasons to  
believe it will, shortly after the recess,  
it probably will go into matters af-  
fecting the cost of living, and espe-  
cially the price of coal. Republican  
leaders are not satisfied with the slow  
return to normalcy in the cost of those  
items which go to make up the family  
budget, and any question of unemploy-  
ment necessarily must take into con-  
sideration living costs, it is pointed  
out.

The cry for economy in public ex-  
penditures may force Congress to  
fight shy of authorizing any extensive  
appropriations for public works, but  
the question of cooperation between  
the states and the federal government  
will receive serious consideration  
after the recess, as it will during the  
national conference on unemployment,  
which probably will be held in Wash-  
ington late in September. Congress-  
ional leaders recognize that un-  
employment is an issue that must be  
faced squarely and speedily, and may  
be counted upon to give it due con-  
sideration at the earliest time possi-  
ble.

## DEMANDS OF TRADE UNIONS MODERATE

Aim of British Labor Congress  
Declared by President to Be  
That of Complete Revolution  
by Means of Evolution

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
CARDIFF, Wales (Monday)—Mod-  
eration was the keynote at the open-  
ing of the Trades Union Congress here  
today, when 800 delegates, represent-  
ing just under 6,500,000 members of  
212 unions and federations, assembled.  
The president, E. L. Poulton, general  
secretary of the boot and shoe oper-  
atives, delivered the inaugural address,  
which reflected the deep depression  
of the delegates caused by recent in-  
dustrial events and the prospect of  
further troubles ahead.

He pictured the unions as having  
passed through an industrial mel-  
ancholy and predicted that new wage re-  
duction demands in the near future  
would still further test the workers'  
organization. Nevertheless, he de-  
clared his unshaken belief in the  
policy of a gradual change to improve  
the industrial system. The aim of  
Labor, he suggested, should be "com-  
plete revolution by evolution."

He called for the cessation of dis-  
ruptive movements by extremists  
inside the unions and declared that a  
setback was inevitable unless the  
chosen leaders were given full support.  
He dealt somewhat vaguely with  
the question of policy, if the wage re-  
duction campaign is renewed, but gave  
the impression that under the exist-  
ing circumstances he regards resis-  
tance by use of the strike weapon  
as dangerous and futile. Sustained  
warfare, he declared, might be em-  
barked on ostensibly to help the  
workers, but in reality it would assist  
reactionary employers.

International Activities  
Mr. Poulton emphasized the im-  
portance of the development of inter-  
national labor activities. He con-  
tended that a closer understanding be-  
tween workers in all countries was  
necessary to defeat attempts to lower  
the general standard of life, but in  
view of the revival of talk about the  
necessity for preparations for future  
wars, he regarded the need for inter-  
national labor solidarity as more  
paramount than ever. Labor, he de-  
clared, must make it clear beyond  
doubt that the industrial method of  
dispute settlement must be ended once  
and for all.

In this connection, it is of interest  
to note that in conversation today  
Arthur Henderson, who is present as  
fraternal delegate from the Political  
Labor Party, expressed the belief that  
the congress would render great  
service to humanity by sending forth  
a clarion call for general disarmament.

Mr. Poulton declared that the present  
disgraceful spectacle of millions  
of people lacking employment was  
enough in itself to condemn the exist-  
ing industrial system. Discussing the  
prospects of the success of the new  
congress general council, already de-  
scribed in The Christian Science Moni-  
tor, he laid stress on the necessity for  
the unions forging something of  
their autonomy and independence  
when disputes arose affecting the in-  
terests of other unions of the com-  
munity generally.

A "Butterfly Life"  
He expressed the opinion that a dis-  
interested investigation of the dispute  
by a council representing the whole  
union movement would prevent mis-  
takes and suffering. While he de-  
plored industrial strife in existing  
conditions, he denounced what he de-  
scribed as the butterfly life of the  
parasitic class which acted as though  
the world were richer instead of  
poorer and so caused the working  
class to be saddled with burdens which  
all classes ought to bear.

The Congress Parliamentary Com-  
mittee has decided to recommend the  
congress to press for greater rep-  
resentation of Labor on the League of  
Nations and to support the demand of  
the American Federation of Labor that  
organized Labor should be given rep-  
resentation at the Washington dis-  
armament conference.

The congress is also to be asked to  
open a Russian famine fund to be ad-  
ministered by the International Trade  
Union Federation. At a meeting of  
railwaymen, J. H. Thomas declared  
that only hard work and retrenchment  
could prevent economic bankruptcy.

## COOPERATIVE SOCIETY SUITS TO BE HEARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois—Two suits  
against the Cooperative Society of  
America, one for a receivership and  
the other seeking to have it declared  
bankrupt, are to be heard by E. A.  
Evans, judge of the United States Cir-  
cuit Court here, today. These are the  
suits K. M. Landis, judge of the United  
States District Court, refused to hear  
because, he declared, the agents of  
Harrison Parker, chief trustee of the  
society, had been fraudulently using  
his name in the sale of securities and  
that he could not bring a judicial  
thought to the case, as he was con-  
vinced the whole thing was unclean.

## NEWS SUMMARY

An authoritative view of the Sinn  
Fein reply regards it as a move in the  
game to secure the best possible  
terms. The reply is characterized as  
being sufficiently ambiguous to be  
puzzling. It lays down the condition  
that any settlement to be reached  
must be with the consent of the gov-  
erned. Since the northern counties  
are as much governed as the south-  
ern counties this demand might be  
held to require for the South what  
the North is not prepared to grant to  
the North. Abundant opportunity  
therefore is left for an extension of  
the negotiations.

Albania is proving a subject of  
grave concern to the chancelleries of  
Europe. She agreed, in the Treaty of  
Tirana, to give Italy a watching brief  
over her political future. This com-  
pact Britain and France refuse to re-  
gard as binding, as it was never con-  
firmed by the Supreme Council or the  
League of Nations. The apparent  
serious divergence of views is modified  
somewhat, however, by the fact that  
Britain is supporting Italy in her con-  
tention against Greek claims to the  
disputed territory of Korytza and Ar-  
gyro-Castro. On the other hand the  
issue may be still further complicated  
by Jugo-Slavia's demand for a recti-  
fication of her boundary lines with  
Albania. The whole problem has been  
placed in the hands of the League of  
Nations.

"Complete revolution by evolution"  
as the aim of Labor was advocated  
by E. L. Poulton, the presiding officer  
at the Trade Union Congress in Car-  
diff. He declared his unshaken belief  
in the policy of a gradual change to  
improve the industrial system, and  
called for the cessation of disruptive  
movements by extremists. The con-  
gress is to be urged to press for  
greater representation of Labor on the  
League of Nations and to support  
the American Federation of Labor's  
demand that organized Labor should be  
represented at the Washington dis-  
armament conference.

France has no intention of aban-  
doning the trial of war criminals.  
Any doubt to the contrary has been  
removed by the announcement of  
Mr. Bonnevay, the Minister of Jus-  
tice, that France will hold a special  
court and even those Germans who  
have been acquitted will be retried  
by the French military tribunal.

The second general assembly of the  
League of Nations has opened at  
Geneva. Forty-eight nations were  
represented.

William Jennings Bryan, former  
Secretary of State, in an address on  
the accomplishments of organized  
Labor, delivered in Chicago, declared  
that at the present time retrench-  
ment was the chief obstacle to peace  
readjustment. Labor's accomplish-  
ments included the creation of the  
post of Secretary of Labor, he said,  
introduction of the eight-hour day and  
the Australian ballot. German Labor  
was praised for its aid to the repub-  
lican form of government.

A decided improvement in the in-  
dustrial condition of the country is  
shown by statistics given out by the  
Department of Labor in its monthly  
survey for August. Commenting upon  
these, Francis I. Jones, director-gen-  
eral of the Employment Service, says  
that the worst part of the present  
business depression seems to be  
passed, and the country "has at last  
definitely set out on the long uphill  
climb to normal conditions and better  
times." The improvement shown can  
be traced in great measure to the  
agricultural activities of the month,  
while manufacturing, mining and  
transportation interests have given  
less definite proof of permanent gain.  
Mr. Jones says.

Indications now are that Congress,  
after the present recess, will take up  
the matter of unemployment. It is  
proposed that public works be autho-  
rized as a means of providing more  
employment. In the consideration of  
the problem as a whole, it is indicated  
that inquiry will be made into con-  
tinued high living costs.

Advices received by the Department  
of Labor confirm reports that Ameri-  
can importers are making unusually  
heavy purchases in Europe in anticipa-  
tion of the new United States tariff  
rates, and that Germany is receiving  
a large portion of their orders.

A marked increase in exports of bi-  
tuminous coal from the United States  
last month is shown by comparison  
with the figures for the previous  
month. Expert advisers of the De-  
partment of Commerce contend, how-  
ever, that the establishment of sales  
agencies in America will lead to in-  
creased trade in coal with Europe and  
South America.

The charge that "government by gun-  
men in the employ of private cor-  
porations is at the bottom of the de-  
plorable West Virginia situation," was  
made yesterday by Samuel Gompers,  
president of the American Federation  
of Labor. A prompt reply in behalf  
of the operators, made through their  
chairman, characterized Mr. Gompers'  
charges as hypocritical, false and  
misleading, and accused the United  
Mine Workers officials of being re-  
sponsible for the armed march of the  
miners into Logan and Mingo coun-  
ties.

## NEED FOR SETTLING ALBANIA'S FRONTIER

Political Situation Arising Out of  
the Country's Future Status Is  
Causing Grave Concern to  
the Chancelleries of Europe

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Monday)—The  
political situation arising out of the  
future status of Albania and the delin-  
quency of her frontiers is proving a  
subject of grave concern to the chan-  
celleries of Europe. In the first place  
there would seem to be a considerable  
difference of opinion between the Ital-  
ian and British views regarding the  
recognition of Albania as independent.  
Great Britain, on the one hand, has  
expressed the wish that this small  
Adriatic state shall have complete in-  
dependence, but only when her  
frontiers are agreed to by all the  
countries concerned.

Albania naturally is bringing to  
bear all the influence she can muster  
in order to gain a full measure of self-  
government with the least possible  
delay. Italy, on the other hand, gives  
the impression that she is less willing  
to renounce certain rights that were  
given her under the treaty signed be-  
tween Albania and Rome at Tirana,  
by which Italy retains a sort of watch-  
ing brief over Albania's political fu-  
ture. As a quid pro quo for this,  
Italy was to obtain the island of  
Saseno for her own use, as well as  
the right, in the event of hostilities,  
to the use of Valona for her warships  
should occasion arise.

A Private Agreement  
Great Britain and France, whilst  
supporting the Italian viewpoint in  
many respects with regard to the fu-  
ture of Albania, cannot as yet see  
their way clear to supporting the so-  
called Treaty of Tirana between Italy  
and Albania, in view of the fact that  
the treaty was never submitted either  
to the Supreme Council or the sec-  
retariat of the League of Nations for  
confirmation. The contention held by  
Great Britain and France is that the  
document in question is merely a  
private agreement between the two  
countries concerned, and cannot in  
any way be held as binding on states  
except the signatories.

Meanwhile reports that a serious  
divergence of views has arisen be-  
tween the British and Italian govern-  
ments, is to the same effect, dis-  
counted by the fact that Britain is  
supporting Italy in her contention  
against the Greek claim to the dis-  
puted territory of Korytza and Ar-  
gyro-Castro on the southern fron-  
tiers of Albania. On this account the  
Greek Government has sent a note  
to the British Foreign Office remon-  
strating, and claiming that both  
Korytza and Argyro-Castro were  
recognized as Greek territory in the  
agreement entered into between  
Thomas Tittoni, then Italian Foreign  
Minister, and Eleutherios Venizelos,  
the Greek Prime Minister, on July  
29, 1919. France is also in complete  
agreement with both Italy and Great  
Britain as regards this territory.

Situation Delicate  
Further complications are antici-  
pated owing to the claims that are  
likely to be made by the Jugo-Slavian  
Government regarding the frontier  
lines of Albania where they touch Ser-  
bian territory, for it is common knowl-  
edge that Jugo-Slavia seeks consid-  
erable rectification of her existing  
boundary lines with Albania. The dif-  
ficulty regarding the Albanian frontiers,  
which has for some time been a mat-  
ter of concern to the European powers,  
was brought to a head by the Italian  
claim to the island of Saseno, which

in turn brought into question the val-  
idity of the Treaty of Tirana as regards  
Albania's right to cede this island,  
which constituted one of the Ionian  
group and therefore could belong to  
Great Britain or to Greece.

Whilst frankly admitting the deli-  
cacy of the situation, British official  
opinion is that a satisfactory solution  
is only to be found by first settling  
the frontier lines and then acknowl-  
edging Albanian independence de facto  
and finally de jure. At the same time  
British authorities are willing to  
admit the special interest Italy has in  
the future of Albania, and particularly  
in view of the mandate she held over  
that country until recently by virtue  
of the decisions arrived at by the Paris  
peace conference.

Meanwhile, the whole matter has  
been referred to the Council of the  
League of Nations, which it is reported  
has found the subject of sufficient  
importance to warrant referring it to  
the Assembly of the League, and the  
outcome is being eagerly awaited.

## LEAGUE ASSEMBLY OPENS AT GENEVA

Second General Convention of  
the League Is Opened by Dr.  
Wellington Koo—Forty-Eight  
Nations Are Now Members

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
GENEVA, Switzerland (Monday)—The  
second general assembly of the  
League of Nations opened this morn-  
ing in the Salle de Reformation. The  
hall was filled, though five of the dele-  
gations were absent at the opening.  
Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, president of  
the Council of the League, delivered his  
opening address in English. He men-  
tioned that 41 nations were repre-  
sented at the first Assembly, whereas  
at the present time 48 were participat-  
ing. He then proceeded to review the  
activities of the league during the  
past year.

The Assembly proceeded to the elec-  
tion of a committee for varying the  
powers of the delegates. Paul Hyman,  
who has had a series of private  
conferences since August 27 with the  
Polish and Lithuanian delegates, has  
now drawn up a new plan for regu-  
lating the fate of Vilna and the re-  
lations between Poland and Lithuania.  
This program modifies in important  
particulars the preliminary agree-  
ment established in Brussels. The  
text has been communicated to both  
delegations, and Mr. Hyman has  
asked them for a reply before Sep-  
tember 15.

At the afternoon session of the  
Assembly H. A. van Karnebeek, Min-  
ister of Foreign Affairs for Holland,  
was elected president. The election  
was by ballot. Mr. Karnebeek receiv-  
ing 21 votes, Dr. Gasto da Cunha of  
Brazil receiving 15 votes and Mr.  
Totta of Italy one vote.

GENEVA, Switzerland (Monday)—  
(By the Associated Press)—Questions  
of great international importance  
were on the agenda of the Assembly  
of the League of Nations when it  
opened here at 11 o'clock this morn-  
ing. South American questions, in-  
volving the vexed controversy over  
the future status of the provinces of  
Tacna and Arica, at present under  
Chilean jurisdiction, and the revision  
of the treaty of 1914 between Bolivia  
and Chile, might, it appeared, be  
added to the program of the Assembly  
before its final adjournment.

The Assembly opened with greater  
animation than that of last year, but  
the aspect of the gathering was little  
changed. There was a small sprink-  
ling of women in the delegations,  
particularly in the Scandinavian one.  
A picturesque note was furnished by  
the Indian delegates in native cos-  
tume.

## SINN FEIN APPEARS TO BE BARGAINING FOR BETTER TERMS

Mr. de Valera's Reply Should  
Not Be Regarded as Severe  
Negotiations but as Merely  
Another Move in the Game

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Monday)—The  
reply of Mr. de Valera's to the Pre-  
mier's most recent letter should not be  
regarded as a severance of the nego-  
tiations. It is, like all the utterances  
of the Irish leader, sufficiently ambi-  
guous to be puzzling, but these utter-  
ances seem to be calculated largely  
with such an intention. The intention,  
if it exists, is not difficult to fathom.  
The Irish Party is bargaining for the  
best terms it may get. As a conse-  
quence it is negotiating with all the  
fineness of trained diplomacy. Mr. de  
Valera's letter is almost the highest  
mark of such a method.

If anyone wishes, it is perfectly pos-  
sible to regard it as an absolute rup-  
ture. On the other hand, it may be  
regarded as merely another move in  
the game, and the Prime Minister, it  
is almost certain, will read it in  
this sense. Neither party to the nego-  
tiations wishes to be held responsible  
for the rupture.

Basics Obscure  
Mr. de Valera expresses his willing-  
ness to appoint plenipotentiaries for a  
discussion on certain basics, but the  
obscurity of these basics itself leaves  
room for negotiations. First Mr. de  
Valera states that the negotiations  
must be carried out without threats or  
force. This itself is capable of almost  
any interpretation. It may mean ex-  
actly anything of nothing. Mr. Lloyd  
George is not likely to waste his time  
in threats across the council board,  
though it would not matter in the least  
to the Sinn Fein leaders if he were.  
But if these leaders mean that he is  
to undertake not to resort to force in  
certain eventualities the situation  
would be utterly changed.

Then the Sinn Fein demands go on to  
require that the plenipotentiaries must  
meet untrammelled by any conditions  
but the facts. In such circumstances  
the facts themselves offer the greatest  
possible opportunity of a difference of  
opinion. If Mr. de Valera means that  
both sides are to go into the nego-  
tiations with their hands completely free,  
that surely is the condition which Mr.  
Lloyd George originally offered and of  
which Sinn Fein has not heretofore  
taken advantage. The third condition  
is that any settlement to be reached  
must be with the consent of the gov-  
ernment. Here lies the largest possible  
opportunity for disagreement, since  
the Northern counties are as much the  
governed as the Southern counties,  
and Mr. de Valera's demand might be  
held to require for the South what the  
South is not prepared to grant to the  
North.

Opportunity for Negotiations  
All this means that the Sinn Fein  
reply leaves abundant opportunity for  
an extension of the negotiations, and  
this is probably what the Sinn Fein  
is really aiming at. It is a very great  
mistake to say or to do anything which  
could possibly help to precipitate a  
rupture, and the Sinn Fein reply  
seems calculated rather to at-  
tempt to throw the onus of a rupture  
on the government in London, if that  
government is inclined for a breach,  
than to actually precipitate the breach.

In the end delegates will probably  
be appointed to thrash out the whole  
question with perfectly free hands.  
This would really only mean the  
transfer of the negotiations from the  
floor of the Mansion House in Dublin  
to a committee from somewhere else.  
The facts to which Mr. de Valera  
alludes will remain the same. At the  
same time it is well to remember the  
danger which goes with protracted  
negotiations. This is the danger to  
which Mr. Lloyd George alluded so  
definitely in his last letter.

## Ireland Not an Alien

Majority of London Newspapers  
Advise Policy of Patience

LONDON, England (Monday)—(By  
the Associated Press)—With the ex-  
ception of The Morning Post, which  
said: "It is impossible to make terms  
with a rattle-snake," London news-  
papers this morning made a united  
plea for forbearance in the hope that  
a common ground might yet be found.  
The Daily Telegraph said:

"Mr. de Valera's reply, as his pre-  
vious letters to London, suggests the  
question whether he and his col-  
leagues are likely to appear in the  
role of practical and responsible ad-  
ministrators. It has been evident they  
would be the last in the world to be  
instructed for the work of discussing  
a settlement on a totally new pro-  
posal, and it seems plain enough that  
any plenipotentiaries nominated by  
Sinn Fein would be bound ultimately  
by what those sending them declare  
to be an unalterable viewpoint. The  
Cabinet is best able to decide whether  
there is a possibility of progress de-  
spite this letter, and the nation is now  
completely at one with the govern-  
ment in its Irish policy."

A Wayward Son  
"The last sentences of Mr. de Val-  
era's letter," said The Daily Express,  
"make it imperative that the door be

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

## AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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future negotiations should not be closed by us. Ireland is not an alien enemy. We must look on her as an indulgent father regards a wayward son. There must be no return of conflict until all other means have been exhausted."

The Daily Chronicle declared the Irish note was a very "cheerless document," adding: "It could never have been written if the majority of the Irish people can influence the decision."

Forbearance Needed  
Hope that the British Cabinet would "have the moral courage to reply in a spirit of forbearance" was expressed by The Daily News, while The Times declared:

"When Mr. de Valera suggests the appointment of plenipotentiaries to negotiate on the basis of the 'consent of the governed,' Englishmen are forced to conclude that either he is deliberately wasting his own time and the government's time or actually sees a possibility of coming to terms on that principle. If the latter is the case, the sooner his delegates come to London or to Scotland the better. Peace within these islands is an end which justifies patience to the point of indulgence, and we would urge the government to summon the Sinn Fein envoys to a council."

Conference Necessary  
BELFAST, Ireland (Monday)—Commenting on the reply of the Irish Republican Parliament to Mr. Lloyd George, The Northern Whig, Unionist, today says the Irish Cabinet has flung an ultimatum at Mr. Lloyd George's face, "and its presentation, unless we are entirely misinformed, has been preceded by preparations for resuming war."

The Irish News, Nationalist, expresses the opinion that the verbal controversy between Eamon de Valera and Mr. Lloyd George has reached a stage when deeds may be expected. It says a further conference is necessary, but that there is a radical difference of opinion regarding the basis of discussion. The newspaper says it thinks there are signs and tokens pointing to the possibility of an adjustment which justifies the hope that neither side has abandoned that possibility.

Sinn Fein Consistent

The News Letter, Unionist, says credit must be given to the Sinn Fein leaders who never disguised their principles, always openly fought for independence and "were open to the use of any methods of force within reach, even to terrorizing and murdering non-combatants." "The government has dealt with them as if they were not serious, but merely were playing a big bluff," the newspaper adds. "Now they will have to be taken at their word."

The Belfast Telegraph, Unionist, says Great Britain has gone to the extreme limit of concession but that Sinn Fein will not be conciliated and does not want peace.

"The peace negotiations, in effect, have broken down," the newspaper declares, "notwithstanding the astonishing generosity of Mr. Lloyd George's offer, which those knowing the real attitude of Sinn Fein predicted would happen. But at any rate the world knows now that to deal with Sinn Fein on those terms is impossible."

DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday)—The Irish Times, Unionist, expresses alarm at the reply of the Irish Republican Cabinet to Mr. Lloyd George and claims the 3,000,000 inhabitants of Southern Ireland are entitled to a voice in the settlement. The newspaper says it considers Mr. de Valera's "guiding principles" translated into plain language means "heads I win, tails you lose."

Partition Debounced

The Freeman's Journal thinks the speech of Michael Collins, Sinn Fein Finance Minister, in Armagh yesterday, harmonizing with the republican cabinet's reply, shows how real is Ireland's desire for peace.

The Irish Independent, Nationalist, concentrates its comment on the partition question and points out the evils following in the wake of partition. "With perpetuation of the present artificial division, disaster may overtake Ireland as a whole, but the consequences to the six (Northern) counties will be infinitely graver than to the rest of the country," it says.

## FRANCE MAY RETRY WAR CRIMINALS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.  
PARIS, France (Monday)—Mr. Bonnevay, Minister of Justice, declares that France has no intention of abandoning the trial of war criminals. The Leipzig verdicts and sentences aroused deep indignation, and France withdrew her representatives from the court. Since then the matter has been allowed to slumber, and it was doubtful whether France would proceed to fresh measures.

These doubts are removed by Mr. Bonnevay, who energetically states that France will not allow foreign tribunals or international tribunals to judge these criminals. France will hold a special court and even those Germans who have been acquitted will be retried by a French military tribunal. Probably, however, the accused persons will, in accordance with the possibilities of French law, be condemned in their absence. There is no statement that France, through the Supreme Council, will demand delivery of the culprits.

## INDUSTRY SHOWS REAL BETTERMENT

Statistics Given Out by Labor Department Denote Worst Depression Past and Country on the Road to Normal Times

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In the midst of apprehension regarding the industrial situation in this country, there has come a cheering note in the statistics collected by the Labor Department. As such statistics were the basis heretofore of a part of the uneasiness that was becoming widespread, the new figures are particularly reassuring.

It has been pointed out by many persons that there is no real reason for this country to be worried over the financial, economic and industrial outlook. Crops are fully up to the average, generally speaking, stocks along many lines need replenishing, and the world at large will purchase as soon as it can afford it. Meanwhile, however, all the world, including the United States, is economizing, and along with the lapse in buying has come the dullness in industry which threatens the possibility of becoming worse rather than better. All of this breeds lack of confidence.

Confidence Necessary

It is to restore confidence more than any other one thing that the government has planned a conference to consider the unemployment situation. This situation is decidedly variable over the country. If a scheme can be devised whereby the weak spots may be strengthened, either by starting work on public improvements or by transferring men from districts and occupations where they are idle to others where they can find some kind of work a federal employment agency effecting such adjustments. Congress in its wisdom ruthlessly cut down the employment service of the Department of Labor in spite of the protests of organized Labor. Perhaps it may be possible to plan a substitute as a result of the conference which is to meet here about the middle of this month.

The railroads continue to be an element of uncertainty in the situation. That their rates approach the prohibitive in many lines is undoubtedly true and that they cannot be materially lessened unless wages are reduced, the railroads contend; Labor insists that wages must not be reduced while the cost of living remains at such a lofty altitude, and the cost of living will not climb down while freight rates and wages keep up.

Farmers Want Lower Rates

Whether the railroads will consent to make the trial of breaking it by accepting the challenge of Clifford Thorne, counsel for the farming interests before the Interstate Commerce Commission, by giving agriculture the benefit of lowered rates on condition that Labor agrees to a lowered wage, and whether, on that stipulation, Labor will agree to do its share on the promise that such a concession will help to bring down living costs, remains to be seen.

As to the prospect of industrial disturbances it has been asserted that if something is not done to ameliorate conditions there may be an outbreak with far-reaching consequences. The West Virginia riots were looked upon with grave apprehension for that reason, for although the conditions causing them were local, it was felt that local troubles elsewhere might blaze forth and communicate unrest and violence far beyond the starting point. The change that the United States Steel Corporation was interested in the West Virginia coal mines, if substantiated, might indicate an interlocking source of trouble through a widespread area.

That it is not merely the open shop that antagonizes workers is indicated by the fact that Henry Ford has very little trouble with his employees, although he has what is popularly known as an open shop, but he knows how to treat his men fairly, not only in the matter of wages, but in inculcating a spirit of justice and consideration.

Labor Hopes for Result

Controversial subjects are likely to impede the practical purpose, uppermost for the moment, of getting enough work to keep men busy and to enable them to support their families. For that reason they are to be strictly barred at the forthcoming conference. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, speaking of the conference, said: "It is possible to relieve the distress of the workers by constructive proposals. Labor will have constructive proposals to offer and Labor will cooperate wholeheartedly in the work of devising methods of reviving industry and of providing employment in constructive effort. Labor is hopeful that the energy of the conference will not be dissipated in mere discussion but that actual results may be achieved. We are confident that this is possible."

Regarding the improvement in employment, as shown by statistics furnished by the monthly industrial survey for August, Francis I. Jones, director-general of the United States Employment Service, said that at first glance the figures "would seem to show that the main point in the present severe depression has been reached and passed; and that the country has at last definitely set out on the long uphill climb to normal conditions and better times."

Definite Improvement  
"While the deduction is probably true, it would be a mistake to imbue the figures with a significance not strictly in accordance with the facts."

Hence in any just appraisal of the situation, it must be borne in mind that the improvement shown can be traced in great measure to the vast agricultural activities of the month and that as yet the major manufacturing, mining and transportation interests have given less conclusive evidence of the value and permanency of such small gains as they may have experienced.

"A happy augury is the very general increase in building operations," the survey showing that present activities in this line are greater than at any time since the nation entered the war. "Other encouraging features in the situation," as emphasized by the survey, are the generally bountiful harvest; indications of improvement in iron and steel; marked reemployment in railroad occupations; the approaching depletion of manufactured stocks; and the continued strength of textiles, particularly of cottons.

"A marked increase in industrial optimism is noted, business men generally inclining to the belief that the worst part of the depression is over, and that the future will witness improvement of a healthy and lasting character, even though it be somewhat slow in developing."

## No Labor Day Parade

New York Unemployment Reason for Curtailing Expense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.  
NEW YORK, New York—Unemployment prevented the usual Labor Day parade here yesterday. A referendum by the Central Trades and Labor Council, indicated the advisability of abstaining from the expense of a parade. The unions, with many members unemployed, wanted to march, but those whose members are at work in large numbers, were opposed. Union members are spending large sums of money in benefits for their unemployed.

The Royal Legion held a celebration. Some of the majority candidates seized the opportunity to make speeches. The legion is an effort toward substitution of reason for force in labor trouble, and for arbitration courts, but it reserves the right of Labor to strike. Governor H. H. Allen of Kansas, invited to attend yesterday, declined, but said he liked the legion's platform, except reservation of Labor's rights to strike.

The American Association for Labor Legislation, pointing out that the majority of cities had no program against the prospect of a winter of severe unemployment, recommends: "Start or push forward public works, using private contributions in time of urgent need if public funds cannot be obtained. This should not be made or unnecessary work, but needed public improvements in as great variety as possible, so as to furnish employment to other sorts of persons besides unskilled laborers."

Give preference to resident heads of families if there is not work enough for all applicants. Employ for the usual hours and wages, but rotate employment by periods of not less than three days.

"Supervise the work carefully and insist upon reasonable standards of efficiency. To avoid the difficulties of emergency action, make systematic plans for the regular concentration of public work in dull years and seasons by special provisions in the new tax levy or by other appropriate methods. Urge the repeal of laws restricting cities in stimulating local action."

## Funding to Aid Labor

Railway Bill Would Add to Available Work, Says Eugene Meyer Jr.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.  
NEW YORK, New York—That the possibility of meeting the unemployment situation lies in reviving fundamental and essential activities involving large quantities of raw and finished materials, transportation and labor in construction, and that it is within the power of those responsible in the government, in banking, in commerce and in industry to make actual the things which are possible, is the conviction expressed by Eugene Meyer Jr., director of the War Finance Corporation.

Mr. Meyer believes that employment of 1,000,000 men would follow the passage of the Townsend-Winslow railroad funding bill, by reopening maintenance of way and equipment repair work, and stimulating production and transportation of materials needed for such work. There are indications, he said, of resumption in general business resulting in better industrial conditions, and these processes, he adds, may be accelerated. People in 13 southern states are being restored to a system with a normal purchasing power and this will increase sales of corn and meat and manufactures from other sections, with direct effect upon industrial Labor employment. The tendency toward easier money, the prospect of early action by Congress on the tax bill and the revival of building he also cites as indications of better employment conditions.

## Many Crafts in Parade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office.  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Practically every craft now formed among workers in business and industry was represented in the Labor Day parade that marched through the streets of Boston yesterday under the auspices of the Boston Central Labor Union. The columns of the parade were picturesque with floats and the various sections and locals were strikingly and gayly costumed. The parade was reviewed at the City Hall and the State House.

## MR. BRYAN BLAMES RETAIL PROFITEERS

Chief Obstacles to Peace Readjustment, He Declares at Chicago—Attitude of German Labor to Republic Is Praised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.  
CHICAGO, Illinois—Retail profiteers were called the chief obstacles to peace readjustment by William Jennings Bryan, who spoke on the accomplishments of organized Labor at the annual Labor Day celebration.

"Labor's chief difficulty in readjustment," said Mr. Bryan, "is in the fact that retail prices have not come down as they should. This makes readjustment impossible. It is difficult to reduce wages while living expenses remain at war-time levels."

"Woolen goods are now selling at retail 100 per cent above the price they were before the war. Meat, on the hook which the butcher buys has been reduced, but meat on the block which the butcher sells has not been reduced. The worker's family must suffer, and it is this which is the chief cause of Labor unrest."

"Labor demands readjustment and is willing to do its share, but cannot lend its full aid because of excessive living costs."

"Chief among the accomplishments of organized Labor in the last 25 years are the creation of the post of Secretary of Labor in the Cabinet, the passage of the Clayton Law against government by injunction, the eight-hour day, the child labor laws and the Australian ballot."

"All of these were only through the cooperation and support given to them by organized Labor."

"In Germany 11,000,000 members of organized Labor have formally pledged themselves to President Ebert that they will support the Republic with their solid and enthusiastic strength. What other class in Germany has made any such pledge? What other class than Labor has taken such a stand for popular government as against the militarists and royalists?"

"I consider this action of German organized Labor to be one of the significant events of the world."

## MR. CLEMENCEAU TO REENTER POLITICS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Monday)—The intention that George Clemenceau, who was understood to have finally quit public life, intends to return and found a newspaper, with which Andrew Tardieu and Mr. Mandel will be associated, is badly received in France. Mr. Clemenceau at the present moment is in Corsica, and the other day made a political speech, thus breaking a silence of 18 months. Naturally he considers that the Versailles Treaty is an admirable document, but that the instrument which he provided has been badly employed by his successors.

Many journals have taken advantage of the occasion to condemn the veteran Premier for his concessions to England and the inadequacy of the guarantees of security. The affair of Upper Silesia is made a particular reproach, since Silesia was originally attributed to Poland. It was on the intervention of Mr. Lloyd George that the question was reopened. Woodrow Wilson sustained the French thesis. Nevertheless Mr. Clemenceau agreed to the plebiscite which today is the cause of the dangerous contention not only between Germany and Poland but between France and England. This example alone will make it exceedingly difficult for Mr. Clemenceau to make effective his reentry. True to his old traditions, if he again appears in political life, it will be in the rôle of a destroyer of governments.

## BLACK RACES HOLD CONGRESS IN PARIS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.  
PARIS, France (Monday)—The Congress of Black Races is, after preliminary meetings in London and Brussels, being held at Paris. This colored congress, under the presidency of Deputy Diagne of Senegal, appears to consider France, who has black colonies, as behaving with justice toward the black race. It aims at the evolution of the Negroes, and their absolute equality with the whites, politically, socially and economically. It demands full facilities for education.

The President expressed himself as opposed to all violence and opposed to the idea of the reentry of all black peoples into Africa. An appeal had been made for the solidarity of the black and white races during the war, and the blacks had now a right to demand solidarity during peace. There are three currents. Marcus Garvey, who is not present, would lead the blacks into Africa where they would work alone for the development of their own civilization. Others are inclined to associate themselves with the Labor and Socialist parties. But the bulk of the delegates appear to favor moderation and friendly collaboration with the white peoples.

TRANSPORT NEGOTIATIONS FAIL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
ALEXANDRIA, Egypt (Monday)—Negotiations between the Liverpool Liners Conference and the American Shipping Board for the settlement of the cotton transport dispute have failed and the American consul here has been instructed to discontinue his efforts at local mediation.

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"The Old House with The Young Spirit"  
BOSTON

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## GERMAN CHANCELLOR DEFENDS NEW LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless.

BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—The Chancellor, Dr. Wirth, spoke to a crowded audience yesterday in the Berlin Town Hall on the internal situation and said that law was absolutely necessary in the defense of the honor of their fellow citizens, who engaged in the political struggle. Such a law as had long existed in England and other parliamentary governed countries. Dr. Wirth declared he would work with all his might to see that the law was quickly passed.

Should that not come about nobody in Germany would continue in political work under such conditions. Alluding to the nefarious and unjustifiable abuse of Mr. Erzberger's good name, he referred to recent epithets applied to Dr. Walter Rathenau in certain newspapers because he was a Jew. He had summoned Dr. Rathenau to the assistance of the government and to come to its aid he renounced a colossal income and many lucrative posts. This he did to serve the people and the republic, the Chancellor said further. Just those circles who attacked Mr. Erzberger had not only not supported the government in preparing the payment of 1,000,000,000 gold marks, but hindered the government's work.

This was not a patriotic action but egoism and selfishness, when the delivery of foreign bills was constantly and willfully delayed in the hope that the dollar would rise still higher. Only on a democratic basis could Germany recuperate, and from this policy he would not deviate one step, but was ready to employ every possible means at the disposal of the State against reaction.

## STATE FREE LIBRARY PLAN IS POPULAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—A number of counties in South Dakota are preparing to take advantage of the provisions of the new state free library law. The law provides that for a county to establish such a library, petitions asking for the installment must be signed by at least 40 per cent of the voters in at least 60 per cent of the taxing districts of the county.

In Yankton County, which is arranging to take advantage of the new law, the people will be served by the Carnegie library in the city of Yankton. The county will be required to pay for rural service only, such as for books, county librarian and transportation of the books. The estimated tax for the free libraries in Yankton County will be .08 of a mill.

SPANIARDS REPULSE MOORS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
MADRID, Spain (Monday)—An official communiqué states that the Moors delivered fierce attacks against the Spanish positions at Mezquita, but were vigorously repulsed by the Spanish legions. The Spanish batteries silenced an intense bombardment by Moorish cannon directed against a convoy, which was proceeding to Casablanca.

TRANSPORT NEGOTIATIONS FAIL

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## EXPLORERS ENTER ANCIENT PUEBLO

Ethnologists Studying Village Which Vasquez de Coronado Stopped in Sixteenth Century

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

GALLUP, New Mexico—Hawelkub, most ancient of Zuni pueblos, and for centuries tenantless, is now being explored by a party headed by Dr. Frederick Webb Hodge, director of the New York Museum of the American Indian. Dr. Hodge first saw the land of the Zuni about 1885, when he served as assistant to the well-known ethnologist, Frank Hamilton Cushing, whom he accompanied in the notable excavations at Los Muertos in the Salt River Valley of Arizona, where for the first time was demonstrated the racial connection of the Zuni with the ancient house dwellers of the cactus plains. Later, Dr. Hodge was for years secretary or curator for the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, where he took a leading part in compilation of the "Handbook of the American Indian," the most comprehensive work ever issued on the subject, contributing also to many books and governmental publications covering features of racial and archaeological interest in the southwest.

Hawelkub was the village entered in 1599 by Estevanico, a Moorish Negro. He was advance agent for the Franciscan friar, Marco de Niza, who informed that the Negro had perished, viewed the village from a distant hilltop, whence it appeared to him a rich city, abounding in gold and turquoise. The following year the friar led to the region the army of Vasquez de Coronado, who stormed the villages, despite the Indian priests' incantations, and who mastered the Zuni, Hopi and Pueblo "kingdoms" in the name of the Spanish king, with the incidental discovery of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado and with the exploration of the land as far as the plains of the present Kansas.

## UNREST IN INDIA IS NOT GENERAL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Monday)—The India Office reports that, speaking at a joint sitting of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly on September 3, Lord Reading, the Viceroy of India, in examining the internal conditions of India, said he found much that was hopeful for the future, in spite of the unrest in some parts of the country.

The Viceroy justified the proclamation of martial law in the Malabar district as being absolutely necessary for the security of the country. It would be wrong, he said, to assume that the rising was symptomatic of the condition of the whole of India. That district had always been a storm center, the ground had been carefully prepared and no effort had been spared to arouse the passions and fury of the Mohals. Those responsible, the Viceroy stated, must be brought to justice and made to suffer the punishment of the guilty.

Attempts, he said, had even been made to seduce His Majesty's soldiers and police from their allegiance, but

Our Premier, September

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## LEAGUE COMMISSION TO STUDY SILESIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless.

BERLIN, Germany (Saturday)—General Lerond arrived at Oppeln last night. The League of Nations Commission will arrive shortly. The commissioners will undertake a journey through Upper Silesia to investigate conditions there. The Poles lately have been making great efforts to give everything in the districts of Rybnik, Piesk, Kattowitz and Königshütte an exclusively Polish appearance. All signposts along the country roads have been repainted with Polish colors and inscriptions.

By constant terrorizing of all German shopkeepers and business men the small towns and villages have been forced to use signboards in the Polish language, thus the impression is intended to be conveyed to the commissioners that all districts are Polish.

The head commissioner of Danzig was appealed to by the Poles against the decision of the harbor commission, which assigned the part of Weichsel River not on Polish territory to Danzig. The head commissioner, however, declined to reverse the decision. Weichsel therefore remains in the hands of the Danzig harbor commission.

TENTS FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Spokane News Office.

SPOKANE, Washington—Gowing to a shortage in housing accommodations for the students who have signified their intention of attending the University of Idaho at Moscow during the present school year, tents are being erected on a portion of the campus. The building program of the institution has been temporarily disarranged, while the application of students for admission have greatly increased. Heretofore, a great many students have boarded with private families, but such accommodations are not now readily found.

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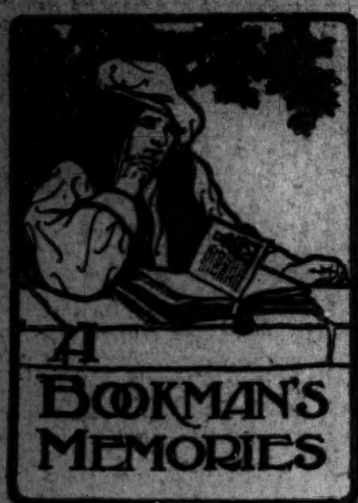
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## Sir Hall Caine

Advertisement is lawful. Self-advertisement may sometimes be expedient. We all do it slyly now and then. Hall Caine does it always magnificently, and I believe ingeniously. When I meet him at luncheon, and elsewhere, I gaze at him with astonishment, and never seems to think that what he says and writes can be anything but Jovian and final. He has humor of a kind, but is entirely lacking in it when himself is concerned. I do not think that he consciously advertises Hall Caine. I think he is so sure that the work he does is vital, and of use to mankind, that as more people read him, the world will become better.

As a writer he has a great asset in being a Maxman, that is, a native of the little Isle of Man in the Irish Sea. This is the fulcrum on which he has moved the reading world, and when he acquired Grebe Castle, in the Isle of Man, he added to his readers, for a novelist who lives in a castle must be a person of importance.

Each of his books, as they appear, is heralded by a publicity campaign that must astonish other authors. For weeks, for months past I have rarely opened a newspaper without finding in it references to Hall Caine's new book, "The Master of Man." One hundred thousand copies, we were told, was the total of the first impression, and the price is the pre-war price of 6s. Later we were informed that "The Master of Man" had fulfilled all expectations, and that eighty thousand copies have been sold. An American paper, in a whole-page advertisement, stated that "For four years Hall Caine's pen has been laid aside while he has devoted himself to the service of his country. For four years hundreds of thousands of readers have waited impatiently for a new novel from the author of 'The Manxman,' 'The Deemster,' and 'The Woman Thou Gavest Me.' Now comes this brilliant story."

We were also told in Sir Hall Caine's own words in an interview (how do these things get into the papers?) how he composed "The Master of Man." He said, "I have written it out with my own hand five times. My typist has made two copies, each of which I have revised. Finally I have followed the example of Balzac and have had one copy of the book printed for myself as it progressed, so that I could see the story as the reader would see it." This from first to last there have been eight separate drafts of "The Master of Man." His publisher, when asked by an interviewer why Hall Caine's novels have circulated more than 5,000,000 copies in English editions only, and why people liked them so, replied (publishers must play the game)—"Because they are great novels."

Can you wonder after this publicity campaign continuing for months, that eighty thousand people bought the book? I was one of them. It was my business to do so. The jacket of "The Master of Man" contains a colored portrait of Hall Caine, with luminous eyes, and long bushy hair, making him look more like Shakespeare than ever. On the other side of the jacket are brief enthusiastic accounts of eight of his former novels, and above, inclosed in a dotted line, is the following ridiculous statement by Mr. T. P. O'Connor: "Hall Caine reaches heights attained only by the greatest masters of fiction. He belongs to that small minority of the great elect of literature." Inside the book, before the title-page, there are three pages of British, American, and foreign opinions on Hall Caine's novels. On another page we are told that "The Master of Man" was published as nearly as possible simultaneously in Australia, Bohemia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Japan, Norway, Russia, Spain, Sweden, and the United States.

I can read almost anything in the shape of a story. Certainly Hall Caine has the art of telling a tale, and happily this story deals, more or less, with the ancient customs and procedures of the Isle of Man, in which I am interested; but the rhetoric and the melodrama of "The Master of Man" bore me. "The veins of his forehead swelled as he thought of the trial." That is one of the choice expressions in the book. The Deemster we are told, had "an almost Jovian white head, clean-shaven face, powerful yet melancholy eyes, held yet sensitive features and long yet delicate hands." He is, you perceive a type, not a character. It is a relief, after the melodrama of this book, to meet the simplicity of some of the legal forms still current in the Isle of Man and quoted by the author. This, for example:

"I do hereby fence this Court in the name of our Sovereign Lord the King. I charge that no person shall quarrel, brawl or molest the audience, that all persons shall answer to their names when called. I charge this audience to witness that this Court is fenced; I charge this

whole audience to witness that this Court is fenced."

I can read Hall Caine's novels, I do read them, but I think that I am really more interested in the chapter of Autobiography he has written, introducing the reader to the scenes and characters in "The Master of Man," wherein he describes the lonely, self-contained life led by Maxman. "We were supposed to have inherited from remote antiquity a right to rule ourselves without restraint from the English Parliament, and we did so by means of a Chamber called the House of Keys. I had not been long at my various duties before I realized that by much the most threatening force over the Maxman's life in those days was not that of the self-elected Keys, or yet that of the Crown-appointed English Governor, or even that of the Bishop, but that of the Deemster, the Judge and President of the Supreme Court of Manx Law. This personage, usually of native origin, was in reality the Master of Man."

Gerald Cumberland, who once wrote a book on Hall Caine for "English Writers of Today," has given an account of visits he paid to the novelist at Grebe Castle, "his voice beautiful and capable of a thousand inflections—an actor's voice; his temperament also an actor's; his point of view an actor's." There you have Hall Caine. Add to this immense sincerity, an immense power of work, a facility for story-telling, and a gift for creating characters, in whom, at any rate, he himself firmly believes. "To this novelist," continues Mr. Cumberland, "the creatures of his imagination are in one sense more real than the material beings around him." But that does not mean that he is able to convey the reality of his characters to his readers.

There can be no doubt about it—Hall Caine is a great success. He is a Master of Man in the art of persuading the Great Public to put down their money for a new Hall Caine book. His power in this respect does not show any sign of diminishing.

It was Andrew Lang who, after reading "The Deemster," and studying the publicity campaign that heralded it, called the author of "The Deemster" "The Boomster." Perhaps Andrew Lang, like a few other writers, was a trifle jealous of Hall Caine's success. After all it is the business of an author to be successful, is it not?

Q. R.

## BRUSSELS OF THE BELGIANS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

If the magic carpet were not only to whirl you through the air, but also to muffle you up to the eyes as you flew, you could guess by the differing smells of the petrol whether you were to be dropped into Trafalgar Square, the Place de la Concorde or Potsdamplatz; and I am sure I should cry out, "Brussels!" as soon as I smelt the parsley soup. You think that home? But then, what except the home would be suggested by a place where you may walk along Bitter Street or Pepper Street and climb up Kitchen Herbs Hill? Why, even though they call it "the King's House" now, that glorious piece of Gothic which Charles V built opposite the Guildhall in the Grande Place was the Broodhuys once—the House of Bread.

To me, the Brussels that matters is not up on the hilltop near the Rond Point or along the fashionable Avenue Louise, but round the Cornutian-palace which Leopold II set up on the site of the castle of the Dukes of Brabant. A Flemish city tightly packed against the hillside is Brussels of the Belgians.

The shops, not the fashionable shops for lace and jewelry, but the pastry-cooks and the dairies, where housewives deal are much more fatly stocked than in Paris. The tartlet shops in especial must be quite the richest in Europe. Oh! how embarrassingly rich those Brussels tartlets are! And though the most ambitious among them advertise themselves as "of Liège," they must be taken to stand for Brussels, the capital city of a people ample of appetite, whether for food, work or the broad humors of living. This summary is not mine only. Listen to Verhaeren, the Walt Whitman of Belgium:

Je suis fils de cette race  
Tenace  
Dont le cerveau, plus que les dents,  
Sont ardents  
Et sont voraces.

Where would you find a scene more thoroughly Flemish and less French than the Grande Place, Brussels' beloved "Golden Square"? It breathes of the low countries and there is no lovelier Gothic building in the Netherlands than King's House. No architecture needs gliding less than the Gothic to add to its warmth of feeling; but heavily the Grande Place is gilded, on lofty carved shop-frontages, mullions, balconies, pinnacles, turrets; and as though this were not enough to dazzle you, see down on the granite flags of the square, stout, broad-faced women in sabots and sunbonnets are noisily selling flowers.

The noble Flemish School, nobly housed in the Palace of Fine Arts of the Place Royale, is the whole world's possession; but Wiertz, though born at Dinant, belongs to Brussels and shall have this word here, because, in spite of the many finger-posts urging "To the Wiertz Museum," people may shirk climbing granite-cobbled streets to look at his paintings and so may miss one of the sights of the city.

Sainte Gudule and its pulpit, the dominant Palais de Justice, the delicate Brussels lace on show in scores of windows, these, too, are the world's possessions and not likely to be passed over. But to see one of the most striking pieces of artistry, more striking, even, than the monument of the martyrs of the 1830 revolution, you must venture off the boulevards into the quiet Place du Béguinage. Here, opposite the Church of the Béguines, rises a monument, the figure of a man,

who carries, uplifted high above his lofty head, a flaming torch, "Freedom of Conscience." Granite speaks. And from the granite base the world speaks also, by the mouth of the city of Brussels, cold recorder (in French and Flemish) of the fact that the torch-bearer now lifts his brand again. For this monument to an idea was pulled down by the Germans.

They have left their mark on the land, though less plainly on the people. Food is in plenty, however high the price of it, and, certainly, at the moment, the cost of living in Brussels must be among the highest in Europe. But, whether you travel to Brussels across the French frontier or the German (I have done both within the last few weeks), along the railway war signs remain. In village after village most of the bright red roofs are newly tiled; bricks lie by the roadside, heaped upon new bricks, awaiting the builder, and shot-riddled trees stand leafless in the sunlight like telegraph poles, still bearing westward the message of Belgium's 10 summer days in 1914.

## IMPERIAL GARDEN GATE OPENS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Emerging from the seclusion of more than a thousand years, the Imperial Palace in Tokyo is being thrown open once a week to visitors,



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## Japanese school teachers viewing the Emperor's garden

who are allowed to go through a large part of the spacious grounds inclosed by a triple moat in the heart of the modern city of Tokyo. Public school-teachers and leading members of the Young Men's Association, a patriotic organization, are the only ones so far who have been extended the privilege.

The extensive grounds, which occupy about six square miles, are reported to be the most beautiful in Japan.

Because of the sanctity which has always surrounded the Imperial Palace, walls and fences have been so arranged that it is impossible to see into the grounds for more than a few hundred feet, and at no place in Tokyo is the actual home of the Emperor visible. Airplanes flying over the palace are required to maintain a height of 20,000 feet. Ambassadors and their suites are admitted to the famous Phoenix Hall for the presentation of their credentials, and occasionally a distinguished foreign visitor is received in the same place, but never in the building in which the Emperor actually lives.

Niju-bashi, or Double Bridge, is the entrance used by the Emperor. All Japanese are allowed to approach it. Most of them as they pass the great gate at the farther end of the bridge doff their hats and bow, some of them even clapping their hands as if before a Shinto shrine.

## A MERCURY MINE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

We are all familiar with mercury, or quicksilver, to use its more familiar name, but perhaps not so familiar with the way in which it is produced. Some of the largest and most important mercury mines in the world are in Italy, in the district of Monte Amiata, that great wooded mountain which forms so noble a feature of the landscape of southern Tuscany.

These mines, whose products form one of Italy's most valuable mineral resources, are of great antiquity. It seems probable that they were not unknown to the Etruscans, and it is likely that they were also known to the Pelasgi, who are supposed to have come into Italy about 16 centuries previous to the Christian era. But the discovery of flint arrowheads and stone implements in some of the galleries serves as evidence that these mines were exploited even in the stone age, and that the excavations must be dated back further than the age of iron. Another proof of the antiquity of these mines lies in the discovery of a coin bearing in Greek the name of Philip of Macedon, only one other similar coin being known, and the use of cinabar red in the Etruscan vases and urns found in the Monte Amiata district shows that, even if the Etruscans did not smelt the ore for mercury, they at least dug it out and used it as a pigment.

In more modern times the mines were worked by the Romans, but after the invasion by the Lombards in 568 A. D., peaceful activities languished until such time as these northern invaders became incorporated into the Latin race and shared their industries. During the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries the Monte Amiata mines belonged to first one, then another of the great Italian families, and have since been worked intermittently under various owners or companies down to the present time.

The mines are scattered in different parts of this hilly region, the one which we visited being among those

largest and most important of them all. It was a strange sensation on that bright August morning to leave the happy blue sky, the hillside golden with gorse, the green shimmer of beech and chestnut woods, and sink in the small iron lift into the dank darkness of the shaft. Arrived at the bottom, we are led, in waterproof coats and hoods, oil lamps in hand, through narrow, tortuous passages, in places so low that we had to bend almost double, and with our feet sometimes in water or deep slush. Here and there we came upon a miner, all alone, in some little recess, dimly illumined by the lamp hung above his head, busy with his pick upon the rocky walls, in which the cinabar deposits show in veins and patches of dull red.

Along the wider galleries rails were laid upon which ran little trucks, serving to carry the ore to the shaft, where it was raised to the surface for the smelting process, which in due course we were shown. The ore, on being brought up from the mine, was first broken into small pieces and spread in the sun to dry. Afterward it was transferred to the roasting furnaces, where, under the influence of intense heat, the mercury is extruded. As it drips finally from the ore it resembles silver water, and is gathered in large bowls, which, when the surface accumulation of dust has been removed with a sponge, shine like mirrors. But, although as fluid as water, its resistance to pressure is so great that it is only by great effort one

can thrust a hand into those bowls. Yet, while its specific gravity is double that of iron and greater than that of almost any other metal save gold, platinum or tungsten, it is, on the other hand, according to Mander's "Treasury of Scientific Knowledge," the least tenacious of all known bodies, since its parts divide into more minute ones of the same figure with the smallest force.

After being extracted and purified the mercury is poured into iron bombs—although of moderate size are, when filled, a heavy load owing to the quicksilver's immense weight—and is then dispatched for use in different parts of Italy and abroad, being employed in the silvering of mirrors, the making of thermometers and barometers, and for various other purposes.

A Newspaper in Shorthand  
One of the queerest newspapers in the world, it is said, is the Kamloops Wawa, a journal printed in shorthand by a tribe of Indians living in the interior of British Columbia.

It was established through the efforts of a French missionary, Le Jeune by name, who came to the Fraser River district of British Columbia some years ago. He found the natives unable to write their language, and then began to write by means of shorthand signs which represented all the sounds the Indians use in pronouncing the words.

Le Jeune first explained his system to an intelligent Indian who lived in the central village. The boy took to it. In a few months he had thoroughly learned the art of writing his language in shorthand, and began to teach his friends. The new "talk language" created widespread interest, and the Indians were soon engaged in practicing it.

After 500 had mastered the system, various parts of the Bible were translated by the missionary, and finally the Kamloops Wawa was started.

The paper was printed on a mimeograph for the first year, but after that Le Jeune succeeded in having type made, and it is now printed on a press in the nearest city. It has 16 pages, and contains all the news of the tribe, and of the church that the missionary has built up in the main village. Over 3000 Indians have learned to read. It is a very interesting sight to look into one of the Chinook wigwams, where the women still use stone implements to prepare their clothing of deerskin, and see the family grouped about eagerly reading the latest number of the Kamloops Wawa.

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## A CRUISE WITH THE OLD NAVY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Looking backward 20 years or so, all summers were full of sunshine; and because the yoke of daily toil still lurked about the shoulders, one desired to go away from iron-heated cities, and the withered countryside, and the sea-coast towns where ladies walked about in white shoes. But when an invitation to visit His Majesty's Navy arrived in one of His Majesty's envelopes from His Majesty's Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, alarm ensued. "Arrangements have been made," wrote My Lords, "for you to join H. M. S. Olympus at such a time and such a port."

H. M. S. Olympus was what was called in those days a first-class battleship. She lay at Portland with the fleet. It is possible to go to Weymouth and thence to Portland. What next? The ship lay far out from the shore: trim, black-hulled, with yellow upper-works, and shining with that kind of sparkle manifested by the royal navy alone; shining remote and inaccessible. To approach in a common, ordinary shore-boat, accompanied by the domestic portmanteau, appeared a feat of insolence. Nevertheless, it must be hazarded. "Arrangements" have been made. . . . As the shore-boat approached her, the ship towered higher; the Admiral's flag shone upon the blue; the bayonet of the scarlet-coated sentry walking the bridge flashed in the sun; the austere dark figure of the officer of the watch stood at the head of the accommodation ladder, silently watching.

He was, of course, most polite. The worst was over. The civilian was in the ward-room; with its pictures of ships, nailed on the white bulkheads, its early Victorian mahogany, and the long table covered with the red and black checkered tablecloth of the service pattern which wraps round the world. The commander is president of the ward-room. Bearded and austere, he was an officer of the old navy of masts and sails and auxiliary steam, and his code of discipline was according thereto. The captain dwelt in majestic isolation. The midshipman's home was the gun-room, over which a sub-lieutenant presided. That officer was turned out of his cabin to make room for the visitor, and slung his hammock with the midshipmen. The cabin contained a fixed berth built up on a chest of drawers, a combined chest of drawers and writing-table, a shelf for boots, a bookshelf, and a tin bath slung on the ceiling. A curtain hung in the door.

In the early gray of the morning, the fleet weighed anchor. A lowering sky pressed upon the dull waters, and a cold wind blew along the decks. Forward, the first lieutenant, a small red flag in one hand, and a small green flag in the other, directed the operation of heaving up the anchor. From all the other ships, near and far, came the harsh grinding of the steam capstans. Smoke drifted from their funnels. Presently they began to move, and a procession of ships silently glided seawards, each in her appointed station.

Breakfast. The muffled sound of the twin screws, the table vibrating. The ship is either a good-morning ship or she is not. It depends upon the family temper. This

is a good-morning ship. The long table in the wardroom is lined with officers, the commander at the head. They are served by the royal marines in white gloves. There was once a civilian guest who committed the disastrous error of calling a royal marine "waiter" and ordering him about. The result was the guest never got anything to eat.

Out in the bay, with a heavy swell, the great ships rolling placidly, the marines off duty lying on the main deck wrapped in their overcoats. The marines always put on their overcoats in like emergencies. Bright hills of water slide sideways under the ship and lower away to leeward, where glimmers the yellow cliffs of Portugal.

Gibraltar, parched and dusty, at sunset. The multitude of Spaniards who dwell on the mainland, across the neutral territory, and who enter the Rock daily to work in the docks, are marched out every evening, escorted by British troops, whose band plays a quick-step. The lively music rings about the barren, alien Rock to the tramp of armed men.

But Gibraltar is a brief interlude, for the fleet is sailing on business, serious business. Maneuvers, in fact. In those easy days, naval maneuvers were regarded by the admirals at sea as the annual jest of the Board of Admiralty. The fleet was divided into two, Red and Blue. Elaborate rules were devised for the conduct of the opposing parties. It was the business of Red to try to do something, and of Blue to prevent him from doing it. The admiral on either side then devoted laborious hours, with the help of the navigating officer, to discovering some flaw in the rules which would enable him to outwit his adversary. To their honor be it said, they nearly always found it. Upon this occasion, the admiral, leaving Gibraltar, had the brilliant idea of losing his fleet in the Atlantic, while the other admiral ran out of coal looking for him. When the other admiral had no more coal, naturally the maneuvers would end.

So we steamed, like Cortez, westward, right into a rising gale. Up and down the wet and reeling deck, his telescope under his arm, marched the midshipman whom they called the Seadog, because he reminded the gun-room of Nelson. The civilian slid across to the serene little gentleman, and held on to the rail. "Would you call this rough or all right?" I ask for information," said the civilian.

The Seadog regarded him with a courteous surprise. Then he glanced over the side at the raging sea. "Rough?" he said. "Rough? Oh, no, I don't think I should log this as more than light airs. No. If you want to see waves—real waves—you should go to the Mediterranean." And he resumed his walk. The civilian, thanking him humbly, withdrew to the casemate below. Presently the officer of the watch descended, dripping in oilskins and thirsty. "Light airs!" he said. "Sea waves, indeed! The young—I'll put him over the side in the picket-boat, and see what he logs the weather then."

The storm abated, and for three days Red Fleet lay motionless in a fat calm and a blinding sun, and the commander arranged athletic sports to keep the men happy. Admiral Red had successfully lost his fleet. Admiral Blue could not find it, and ran out of coal. On the fourth day both fleets joined up at the appointed rendezvous in amity, and the whole fleet proceeded (as they say) into Lagos Harbor. It was the finest naval spectacle witnessed in those waters since Trafalgar. There were 15 admirals in the van. After a short morning ship or she is not. It depends upon the family temper. This

## PLACE NAMES IN AMERICA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

While most of the states of the Mississippi Valley, besides countless rivers and lakes in all parts of the country, bear Indian names, but a small part of the towns that are the work of the white man have adopted names borrowed from the original owners of the land. Not one in 10; it is pointed out, of the 150 large cities has an Indian name, and among those that have, it is usually an adoption from some neighboring lake or stream.

The early explorers and settlers have left their racial marks. Up the Hudson and Mohawk the trail of the Dutchman is pretty clear. The French influence in northern New York and Vermont and along the line of the Great Lakes is familiar in many names. Mississippi has no "saints" in its list, whereas, across the river, Louisiana, by nine parishes (as the counties are called) and many towns, rivers, and lakes, perpetuates the tenets of its early settlers. Montana and Idaho evidence the vocabulary of the miner. All the region acquired from Mexico, particularly southern California, maintains in its place names the memory of its Spanish explorers and settlers. While there are quite a number of Indian names on the Pacific coast, it is a curious fact that, relatively speaking, there are few in comparison with the rest of the country. North of the Spanish belt capes and towns frequently reflect the loyalty of early settlers to the older states of the union.

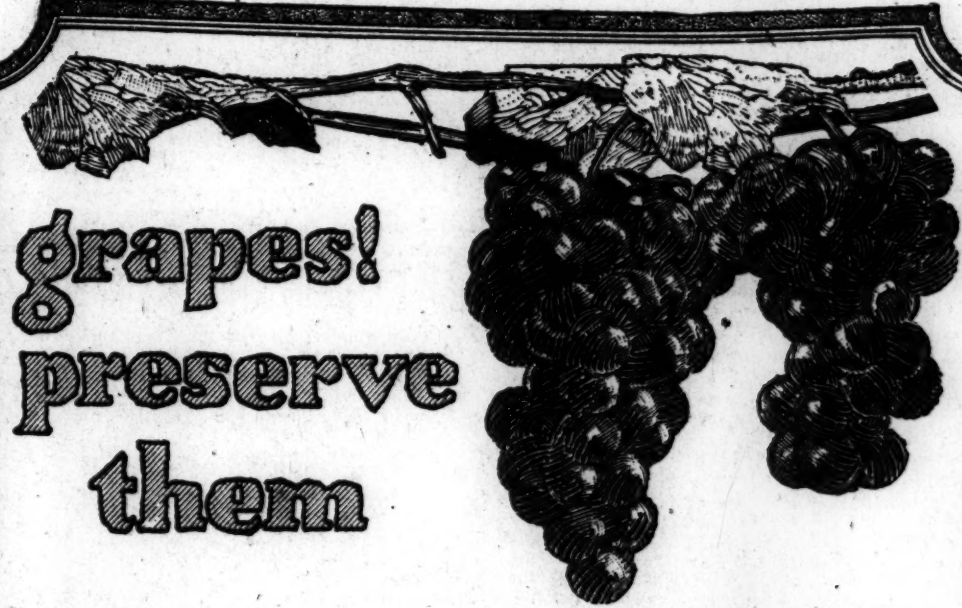
The names of the great cities are in a number of cases also borne by small villages and towns throughout the country. For instance, there is, in Henderson County, Texas, a small place, which contains but a few inhabitants and dwellings, that is called New York.

In addition to the big city on Lake Michigan, there are three Chicagos and two New Chicagos. One Chicago is in the mountains of Marion County, Kentucky. Another is quite a town in Huron County, Ohio; and the other is in Dawson County, Texas. The New Chicagos are in Indiana and Montana.

There are seven little Philadelphia's, none of them particularly distinguished by thrift or enterprise. One is in Jefferson County, New York. There are at least two towns that have adopted the name of Hub—in Georgia and Mississippi, respectively, presumably in compliment to Boston. Brooklyn is a favorite name. There are more than 20 Brooklyn's, but none more pleasantly situated than Brooklyn, Pennsylvania.

Nearly every state has a Washington. Washington, Kentucky, is one of the oldest towns in the State, and is almost of an age with the national capital. The old courthouse at the Kentucky Washington, erected in 1794, is still standing. As a girl, Harriet Beecher, afterward Mrs. Stowe, taught school in the slavery days. She once witnessed a sale of Negroes in front of that courthouse, a scene that made such an impression upon her that "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was the result. Washington lies among the hills of Mason County, just back of Maysville, where Eliza is supposed to have crossed the river on the ice.

There are a number of Baltimores, and some states have more than one. New Baltimore are also numerous. High in the snow-capped Big Horn Mountains of Wyoming is a Buffalo.



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## PRICES REDUCED IN NEW YORK HOTEL

"Dollar Era" for Meals Has Come to Stay, in Opinion of Proprietor of Hotel Shelburne—People Will Pay No More

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York.—That the "dollar era" for hotel meals has returned was the conviction expressed by Louis Fischer, proprietor of Hotel Shelburne, Brighton Beach, New York, when interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday regarding his recent reduction of prices there.

Mr. Fischer was the first hotel man in this vicinity to realize that changing economic conditions and the consequent reduction in the country's labor and financial situation had forced the average visitor to seek restaurants and hotels where the rates had been reduced to a price nearer the dollar level. Following Mr. Fischer's action in reducing prices, similar action was taken elsewhere.

"When I woke up to the change that had come about in economic and labor conditions," said Mr. Fischer, "I found myself tied up in the middle of the season with contracts for entertainments and dance music that involved thousands of dollars and could not be canceled. Desperate cases require desperate remedies. I slashed in the only direction possible, food prices.

Reduction Prevented Loss  
"With a seating capacity of 500 in my dining room, by selling that many dollar dinners at night I could get an even break, or possibly a small profit, instead of piling up a staggering deficit by trying to force the public to pay \$3 for a meal, and selling only a few hundred a day at that price."

Actual figures show that Mr. Fischer's action in reducing his prices about 25 per cent. was justified. During the last week in July, the last week of the higher prices, \$10,998 was taken in. At the rate attendance was falling off, the next week under the old prices would have shown a decrease of 25 per cent. making the receipts \$8238. This, against costs of \$9005, would have meant a loss of \$766 for the week.

"Operating on the new plan, reducing prices in general, eliminating the cover charge for dinner and charging but 50 cents for supper, receipts for the next week were \$7848.50. This was a loss of \$1502 on the restaurant, but room receipts gained \$1574, and attendance increased 150, or 40 per cent."

"During the second week the restaurant still under the lower prices, actually lost but \$330; during the third week it gained \$236, and the fourth week's profit was \$1241. Room receipts had gained about \$1340 in each of these weeks.

### Cheapness Pays

"You see by these figures," Mr. Fischer said, "that a policy which recognizes the changed economic condition, if adhered to honestly, pays. Since inauguration of our dollar era I have discovered that it is more profitable in the long run to build up good will for the future, and operate without a profit on a greater bulk of reduced price trade than to do a small volume at high prices and have customers become fewer and fewer. The best example of the success of such a move is illustrated by the results achieved by Frank Jago, resident manager of the Hotel Marlborough, who some months ago introduced a blue plate luncheon costing 75 cents in his main dining room, with no charge for bread and butter. A turn-away business every noon has been the answer.

"It is not my idea to try to advise other restaurateurs how to conduct their business, and I know that no two establishments can be run alike, because of differences in overhead cost. But it is a fact that hotel labor costs have decreased, and everybody knows that food prices have also gone down."

It is also learned that the decrease in hotel labor costs is not unknown in New York City, for it is understood that some hotels at least have discharged labor and hired it back at lower rates.

### People Refused High Prices

Mr. Fischer emphasized the fact that the reductions at the Shelburne were due entirely to local conditions. The trend of local trade required a cut in food charges. The people refused to pay the higher prices.

"We were selling high-priced merchandise," said Mr. Fischer, "for which there was no local demand, and I could see an entire cessation of business before the middle of the summer unless a radical change was made. Reduction was necessary if we wished to remain in business."

"No other hotel or restaurant man in the country could make the reduction I did, unless he had an enormous seating capacity in his establishment where his volume of business could be doubled or tripled over night without additional expense. Many of them, particularly in New York City, are burdened with an enormous overhead of high rents and expensive entertainment the public demands, so it would be an end of business for a man to sell a sandwich at 25 cents when he is paying an orchestra \$2000 or \$2500 weekly, and rentals of \$30,000 or \$40,000 a year. On such a basis a place seating but 300 or 400 patrons would take in enough in a month to pay about a week's expenses."

"The recent reduction in room rates by a group of resort hotels has not the slightest significance, as it has always been the policy of establish-

## "LIVING WAGE" IS REDUCTION ISSUE

Retroactive Cut of Street Railway Employees Based on Assertion Income Cannot Exceed Productive Effort Made

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Asserting with regard to the "theory of the living wage" that "the fundamental difficulty in its practical application seems to lie in the fact that we cannot take from industry in the form of income a greater amount in the aggregate than has been put into it in the form of productive effort," the board of arbitration, in a majority decision, reduced the wages of the employees of the Middlesex & Boston Street Railway 15 per cent. The cut was accepted by the employees at a meeting subsequent to the announcement by the board.

The decision, however, brought out two points of view with regard to the necessity of the cut and the question of the "living wage." James H. Vahey, representing the employees, took exception to the majority ruling, which makes the cut retroactive to July 1. This requires restitution of two months' excess pay to the company by the employees.

In the majority decision it was asserted that the situation of the people of Russia at present is "not because the theory of the living wage is denied to them, but because industry has been disorganized, demoralized and destroyed with the result that production has been made impossible, and as a result there is nothing of value to distribute as income. It must be evident, therefore, that wages are bound to fluctuate more or less, depending upon whether industry in general is in a prosperous or depressed state, and that no sum can be arbitrarily fixed which will represent a proper distributive share to the individual under all circumstances."

Although the cut was accepted, the street car men hold that the scale of wages before the reduction was not sufficiently high to permit a standard of living in keeping with prices. It is not agreed that prices have declined to such an extent as to warrant a cut of 15 per cent.

"Not only because the rates as fixed are entirely inadequate," Mr. Vahey declared, citing his reasons for dissenting from the opinion of the majority of the board, "but because the economic reasoning by which the conclusions is at variance with the best economic thought of the country and the world. In no other case in which I have been concerned has any street railway company urged, or any arbitrator made any award which was based upon less than a living wage for the employees, no matter what the financial condition of the company."

## HIGHER TAXES MAY STOP RENT COUGERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois.—Landlords who have raised the rental of apartments in their buildings are being assessed for taxes by the Cook County Board of Review according to the increased valuation of their property since the rents have been raised. The board is now conducting hearings for landlords to determine whether assessed valuations of their buildings have been raised in proportion to the increased rentals.

"It is not our intention to inflict punishment," said Edward Litzinger, chairman of the Board of Review. "We want to be fair and just to every one. With many owners of small properties, we have gone so far as to lower their valuations when we think circumstances warrant, but those who seek to evade payment of just taxes we intend to under oath and we will see to it that every rent couger has his taxes increased."

Property owners who have appeared before the board assert that even with their increased rentals they reap no profit from them, because janitor service, fuel and repairs cost so much more than formerly.

## VETERANS' BUREAU PLANNED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
SAN DIEGO, California.—It has been definitely decided at Washington that San Diego is to be the seat of one of the Pacific coast branches of the new war veterans' bureau for adjustment of claims and care of former service men. The local chamber of commerce assisted Senator Samuel M. Shortridge of California in bringing about the decision. It is said, by sending to Washington data showing that San Diego was an ideal place for the branch, partly because of the fact that so many service and former service men are here.

## WATER COMPANY ENJOINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York.—The Citizens Water Supply Company, one of the private water supply companies still operating in New York, which supplies the outlying district of Queens Borough, has again been enjoined from putting higher rates into effect, though the injunction obtained by the city was recently vacated. A taxpayer's suit, brought at the instance of committee counsel of the ward, has been started, with an injunction against the increase.

## RECIPROCATION AS INDUSTRIAL POLICY

Plan Adopted by President of Locomotive Works Produces Results Satisfactory to Both Stockholders and Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Samuel M. Vaucian, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, has a "program" for the elimination of industrial disputes. His plan, which is a broad policy of reciprocity on the part of employer and employee, is in operation in his own great plant, and has produced results that are declared to be gratifying both to stockholders and wage earners. In describing this policy, which he did in specific detail to the Industrial Relations Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, he emphasized the necessity of taking the human equation into consideration, and in effect reiterated the urgency of the do-unto-others rule between employer and employee.

Mr. Vaucian has in the past had much to say concerning this big industrial problem, but for the most part has dealt in generalities. In his most recent utterance, however, he enters into particulars, and taking higher ground than by discussing it merely as a "labor problem," he enters into it more fully as an "employers' problem," as well. In this connection, for instance, he took occasion to state emphatically that no employer is justified morally or financially in using a period of industrial depression as an excuse for discharging faithful employees who have been with the company many years. In such a crisis, he stated, young men who can easily obtain other work are the first to go at Baldwin's. "In an industrial establishment," he said, "a spirit should prevail which is similar to that of a happy family where loyalty and good will exist between all members from the president through the various grades to the least skilled workman."

### Loyalty First Demand

He then pointed out that such conditions obtain only where each person connected with the industry "gives his undivided loyalty and accepts a full measure of responsibility for the prosperity and welfare of the establishment as a whole and for his fellows; where he is in a position to develop his full earning capacity and where the management assists him to obtain work suited to his ability, and give him opportunity and incentive for self-improvement." In this connection it may be pointed out that one of the policies at Baldwin's is to try out a man on various kinds of work until he has found his forte, not only from the standpoint of ability but also of compatibility. A good workman, Mr. Vaucian holds, must find interest in some particular kind of work; it is up to the management to give him the opportunity to do what he can do best. When that is found, it usually follows that that is the work he likes to do best.

Taking up the question of those who have given long and faithful service, the injured in the strike, he says a distinct responsibility rests with the management and the whole establishment. "It is not good Christian practice," he says, "to throw out a man who has served his organization well for the large part of his life," and then he explained that the policy in his own works is to arrange to retain such men in work they can handle and which will interest them. In this, as in many other instances, he stressed the necessity of providing men with this "interest" in their jobs. He states flatly that this practice of looking after veteran employees with discretion "appeals not only as a Christian duty, but as a matter of fact, it pays."

### Whole Families Employed

Reverting again to the family idea, although from another angle, he said it had been found good policy in his plant to "employ whole families." Thus it is apt to have on its pay roll at the same time, grandfathers, sons and grandsons. Another important feature of his policy is the generation of good feeling and productiveness by making everyone understand that he will be retained in employment so long as his service is good and the

state of business permits. Assurance of this policy working out in practice is given by a ruling which prevents the discharge of an employee by a foreman, superintendent or other commanding officer until the case has been carefully investigated by the higher officials of the management and the decision rendered. Equal care is given in providing opportunities for recognition and advancement. "No other practice," he says, "has been more productive of prosperity to Baldwin's and its men alike."

"Industrial discontent and differences," he said in summing up, "are man-made and useless. When the employers and employees of all ranks in a work place are magnanimous and look upon each other as human fellows who have similar feelings and deserve friendly and just treatment, problems in industrial relations do not arise. The differences resulting in strikes and lockouts, which are the cause of much loss and suffering, are largely eliminated where employers and employees give sufficient right-minded study to the development of sound and friendly relationships."

Marked Change in Figures for August Compared With Those of July—Experts, However, Expect Sales Agencies to Help

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Bituminous coal exports from the United States showed a marked decrease in August compared with the preceding month, although expert advisers of the Department of Commerce report that the establishment of adequate sales agencies in this country will open the way for greater trade in Europe and South America.

Bituminous exports decreased from the June figure of 3,314,513 tons to 2,649,889 tons in July, the Department of Commerce stated last night. Of these amounts, Canada received 1,412,497 tons in June and 1,308,937 tons in July. Disregarding the comparatively small amounts shipped to Mexico, it is evident, that the seaborne trade greatly decreased in July.

Exports to Italy maintained a fair level, the decrease amounting to less than 20,000 tons—the exact figure for July being 239,187 tons. Anthracite exports decreased from 496,896 tons in June to 388,041 tons in July.

The American consul-general reports that stocks of coal in Stockholm are very low and that if competitive prices and quick deliveries are made and adhered to there is a reasonable prospect of considerable business. A comprehensive report on the coal markets of Argentina has been received from Edward A. Feely, commercial attaché at Buenos Aires, and conveys the impression that considerable and continuous trade can be built up if an adequate sales agency is established. The difference between American interest rates and commissions and those charged by other nationals, he reports, must be taken into account and allowed for in order to overcome the differential of several hundred dollars on an ordinary cargo in favor of coal from Europe.

It is proposed that a company formed under the provisions of the Argentine law would meet conditions in Argentina to the great advantage. The Argentine Republic can absorb nearly 4,000,000 tons of coal a year; shipments in 1920 amounting to 903,000 tons from Great Britain and 2,216,000 tons from the United States.

Official reports from Spain repudiate derogatory statements regarding American coal for use on Spanish railways. The principal carriers stated that their American coal was satisfactory in every respect. The importance of coal in the foreign trade of Great Britain and the fact that the bulk of it came from the Welsh fields makes of interest a communication from American Trade Commissioner Wilbur J. Page, to the effect that the Welsh coal trade is aggressively attempting to regain its former position.

## HIGHWAY ISSUE RAISED IN MAINE

Voters of State Called Upon to Decide Whether Unexpended Balance of \$10,000,000 Bond Issue Shall Go to Secondary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Portland News Office  
PORTLAND, Maine.—Maine automobilists and thousands of others interested in a trunk line system of highways throughout the State are lining up in opposition to the proposal that the balance of the \$10,000,000 bond issue for state highways, amounting to \$2,500,000, be transferred into a new fund which shall be available only for use on "state-aid" or secondary highways.

The issue is to appear on the state ballot at the election on September 12, and an active campaign against the project is being conducted by the Maine Automobile Association, an active organization of more than 3000 motorists and good roads enthusiasts. It is urged by the association that the transfer would exhaust the funds available for incomplete trunk lines and that new construction would come to a halt in 1923 unless some methods of financing them are later arranged.

There always has been more or less of a controversy, according to the association, as to whether trunk lines should be built first or the avenues leading into them, many farmers claiming that the roads leading into the centers should receive primary attention. On the other hand many leaders in progressive state legislation feel that if Maine opens up a number of through trunk lines they will be of tremendous aid in the industrial and agricultural development of the State and attract thousands of people to the State who otherwise never would visit it.

The automobile association has issued a statement on the issue in which it says: "The proposed constitutional amendment provides that \$2,500,000 of the total authorized \$10,000,000 highway bonds shall be used for state-aid roads only and can be used for no other purpose, the Governor and Council being given no discretion in the matter. The Constitution provides this money must be divided equitably among the several counties."

"The federal appropriation whereby the national government has borne one-half the cost of trunk line work expires this year; but there is a bill in Congress which has been reported favorably by the committee and which will undoubtedly pass that will give the State about \$750,000 for the year 1922, provided the State is able to match it for a system of interstate roads and it is doubtful if much of this money could be used on our state-aid roads."

"Maine cannot go on forever issuing bonds to build roads; it will bankrupt the State. The comparative short mileage of the expensive trunk roads is as far as it is safe to go. The less expensive subsidiary roads should and must be constructed by direct appropriation if Maine is to remain on the financial map. If the amendment is adopted, it means a new bond issue and that all kinds of roads will be built with the proceeds and that direct appropriation for roads will stop. It also means that we shall go on year after year indefinitely issuing bonds or else stop road construction entirely. The policy of the State should be—issue bonds enough to complete the 1200 or 1300 miles of trunk roads and build the rest by direct appropriation."

## ACTION PROPOSED AGAINST PROFITEERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin.—Prosecution of profiteers by joint action of the federal and state authorities is forecast by the presence in Washington of William J. Morgan, Attorney-General of Wisconsin. Mr. Morgan went to the capital at the request of Harry M. Daugherty, the Attorney-General, to confer on the enforcement of laws against combinations for fix-

## BITUMINOUS COAL EXPORTS DECREASE

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## CONTROL BY COAST GUARD IS OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Philadelphia News Office  
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Shipping interests of the Port of Philadelphia will oppose continuation of the supervision of vessel anchorages by the United States Coast Guard Service. This was indicated by George F. Sproule, director of the Department of Wharves, Docks and Ferries, when, after consultation with shipping men, he stated that the effort would be continued to have jurisdiction of anchorages returned to the authority of the Commissioner of Navigation. Prior to the war this authority rested with the commission, and since the end of the war there have been numerous complaints regarding the manner in which vessels are permitted to anchor in the Delaware River.

The latest renewal of this subject, which has been a matter of discussion for some time, began when Maj. Gen. Lansing Beach, chief of engineers, decided that conditions should remain as they are. It is complained by Director Sproule that shipping interests were given no opportunity by General Beach to appear before him and explain their position in the matter.

Assurances of support in his stand have been received by the director from J. S. W. Holton, president of the maritime exchange; Walter T. Roach of the International Mercantile Marine Company; John A. Tait of Furness, Withy & Co.; James Potter of the Cunard Line and others interested in the advancement of the port.

STATUE OF MASSASOIT  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Plymouth News Office  
PLYMOUTH, Massachusetts.—A statue of the Indian chief, Massasoit, friend of the Pilgrims, was unveiled here yesterday by the Order of the Red Men. Correct in every detail as described in the writings of Edward Winslow, the statue of the Algonquin chieftain, designed by Cyrus E. Dallin, now stands halfway up Cole's Hill looking down on the harbor of Plymouth.

CALIFORNIA STATE EXPENSES  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office  
SACRAMENTO, California.—State expenditures of California for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, amounted to \$65,598,546, according to a report just issued by R. L. Riley, state controller.

ing prices. It was at the recent convention of attorneys general in Cincinnati that Mr. Daugherty discussed the Wisconsin law against price fixing with Mr. Morgan and showed such interest in it that he arranged for the present conference in Washington.

"One of the obstacles I have feared in the prosecution of price fixers is that I would be up against interstate combinations which would block my efforts," said Mr. Morgan. "I feel practically certain that I will obtain the complete cooperation of the federal authorities and that if I unearth interstate combinations the national government will take up their prosecution where I would have to stop."

The anti-price fixing law was passed at the last session of the Legislature through the efforts of Mr. Morgan, who in his campaign for election promised to make an effort to put an end to combinations formed for the purpose of increasing the cost of living.

Union of Chicago Political Parties  
Coalition Between Republicans and Democrats to Defeat the Present Administration Urged Before Labor Day Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois.—Coalition between Republicans and Democrats to bring about the defeat of the present Republican administration in the State, city and county was urged at a Labor Day meeting held in Riverview Park, at which Medill McCormick, United States Senator; Edward J. Brundage, Attorney-General, and Edward R. Litzinger were the principal speakers.

"Primarily, we are all party men, and while we believe in party government as Republicans, our obligations to Chicago, Cook County and the State are greater than party matters," said Mr. Litzinger, who is considered a possible Republican candidate for Mayor of Chicago at the next election.

"We owe it to the people of the county and State where our own party is engaged in misgovernment to clean out the men in all of these departments who are betraying the people under the name of Republicans."

"To that end we feel that we ought to join with our natural political enemies, the Democrats, in driving out of office the undesirables who are responsible for the present misgovernment. The progressive Republicans standing for democracy in party matters should join with the progressive Democrats who stand for the same ideals, and unite and coalesce in the next county election and beyond that as long as is necessary to accomplish the task of driving the ring out of office."

"The people will no longer tolerate millions of dollars for grafts, the misuse of city funds, while their streets and alleys are filled with garbage, menacing the health of the entire people. The engagement of public officials in side issues that have led to a collapse of the city government will not be tolerated. The people demand that the better element of the Republican and Democratic parties unite to wipe out present conditions, to check the ever-increasing burdens of taxation, the waste and extravagance that has become a stench in the nostrils of the people."

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## CRISIS DEVELOPS ANEW IN PORTUGAL

### Military Preparations Against Revolutionary Outbreaks Are Made as the Government Pre- sents Itself to Parliament

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal.—The new Parliament has been definitely completed and constituted after the elections and the subsequent examination into doubtful results, and the new government has presented itself to the new Parliament. Just about the same time, when the Barros Queiros Ministry was following up all its optimistic statements after the last revolutionary crisis and before the general election by a new series of the same kind, the general community became unpleasantly aware that a further revolutionary crisis, which again had the military at the back of it, was on foot.

Very evident military preparations were being made. The soldiers were called up, and guns were mounted in the public squares and at various vantage points. At this moment it was taken that these preparations might mean anything or nothing. The same thing has happened many a time before, and nothing has happened. But yet it was well known now that various strong political elements were intensely dissatisfied with the condition of things and themselves, and were disposed to make a bid for a big change. Bernardino Machado, for one, was not satisfied with his present position. The government, meaning well, no doubt, seemed only moderately secure; it was not a masterful organization.

In the final scrutiny the Liberals were left without the majority for which they so much longed. It was announced that the final figures of parties showed that the government or Liberals had 55 seats, the Democrats 57, the Reconstruents 14, the Monarchists 5, the Independents 1, the Roman Catholic Dominicans 2, and the Regionalists 2. According to the original announcements two Monarchists were elected for Lisbon, which gave great offense to some of the other parties. It is interesting, therefore, to note that in the course of the subsequent proceedings these elections have been annulled. The Socialists of the capital are also overthrown, and disputed seats have gone to the government party. This, however, is reported to be already a very unhappy family and to be bordering on a split, and being without a majority it became necessary for them to seek the assistance of other parties. In certain conditions the assistance of the Democrats was secured to them, and this enabled them to carry on, but there were signs enough that all the old political difficulties were only too likely to be begun over again. The general election had not had the hoped-for result. There had been a chance, but it was not taken. It is noteworthy that the National Republican Federation has been dissolved since the elections. Among the well-known political figures who have not been elected to the new Parliament are José Barbosa, Helder Ribeiro, Sá Pereira, Baltasar Teixeira, Ramalho Curto, Júlio Dantas, Bernardino Machado, Gomes de Costa and Cunha Leal. The last named is the leader of the Socialist Party.

**Important Changes**  
The state of things, as preparations were being made for the new government to meet the new Parliament, were of a confusing and difficult character. Various elements seemed to make for a better and more promising condition of things, but it appeared that the country and her politicians could not take advantage of them. There were rumors of loans being made by both England and the United States, and there were signs of better and helpful relations with other countries. A delegation had come from Brazil to invite the Republic to take part in the approaching celebrations of the centenary of Brazilian independence in September of next year. A commission consisting of Gonsalves Cardosa and Almeida Eca was appointed to inquire into the basis of a new treaty between Portugal and Brazil, and Great Britain, to replace the treaty of December 28, 1872, which was denounced no less than 25 years ago, and it was announced that the commission would leave shortly for Goa. There has been a considerable tendency in recent times toward an improvement of relations with Germany, for which many most important elements in Portugal are inclined, and an impressive step was the announcement that the Portuguese Minister to Madrid, Dr. Couteiro da Costa, who was formerly Governor of Portuguese India, had been appointed to the legation at Berlin. At the same time Dr. Leao was transferred from Rome to Madrid and Mr. Vasconcellos was sent to Rome. These were important changes, that associated with Berlin the most important of all.

And while all these things were taking place and the government was getting ready for its formidable task, there came into the Tago, as one of those occasional reminders that Portugal gets, that very much is accomplished elsewhere, even when governments are not perfect, by labor and sincerity of effort, an American squadron under the command of Admiral Hughes, consisting of five cruisers, with some two thousand cadets on board and a total in crews of about seven thousand men. They were received in Lisbon with great manifestations of welcome; there were processions of the sailors through the city, and various festivities were arranged in their honor. Admiral Hughes went to Batalha, the national

sanctuary, there to place a wreath on the tomb of the Portuguese unknown soldiers.

### Lisbon's Water Supply

But while they were engaged in their festivities the people and the authorities of Lisbon and the country in general as well had a special anxiety on hand which was not at all of a political character. The drought which has so severely affected so many parts of Europe had found the weak spot of Portugal and exposed the deficient water supply of the capital and other parts, but particularly the capital. Here the water supply at this time was very nearly giving out, and a situation of great danger was being presented. Public water taps were opened at different parts of the city, and here long queues of the people were waiting their turn for a small supply in the vessels they brought with them. The vendors of water were being paid an escudo a barrel for it. There has been great neglect, culpable carelessness, on the part of the authorities in regard to this water supply of the capital, and of course at this crisis strong articles have appeared in the papers about it. The supply is the same as it was 45 years ago, while even during the 11 years, according to the census, the population of the city has increased by more than 50,000.

These were some of the chief circumstances of the time when the government presented itself to Parliament. Barros Queiros, then the Premier, explained the governmental program, which did not materially differ from other ministerial programs of recent times. It was not possible that it should; they all have preached the necessity for great economy, which is patent to every one, and have indicated numerous reforms which it was their intention to attempt. The Premier said the government desired to improve the food supplies of the people and to establish a sounder financial position which would be based on an administration whose intention it was to defend the public funds with energy and decision and aim at the preparation of a well-balanced budget. He said that it was essential that the government should recover its credit, and to this end it was important that the nation should work and that there should be increased production and more exports, while at the same time there should be fewer imports and these should be limited to essentials. The floating debt would have to be regularized. With the object of reducing public expenditure and providing new sources of revenue it was proposed to embark upon extensive reorganization of the navy and the public service, and there would be reform of the system of direct taxation and the methods by which payment was made. There would be new loans for the consolidation of the floating debt, deficits would be covered and grants would be provided for development and the conversion of the internal debt.

### Government's Sole Object

The Premier declared that it was absolutely necessary that they should create revenue and that the sole object of the government was to create national wealth. He thought that if Parliament gave a fair support to the government these great objects could be achieved, without that support and with no prospect of accomplishing what it desired and had announced, the government did not wish to remain in office. The measures outlined were essential to reconstruction, he said, and the government presented them to Parliament with complete confidence that Parliament would collaborate and that thus the interests of the country would be patriotically served.

It was an optimistic statement with qualifications. The government, it appeared, meant well, but outside its own circle there was little optimism expressed. Meanwhile the preparations in the streets against revolutionary outbreaks were sufficiently evident.

### CHURCH UNION IN NEW ZEALAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

AUCKLAND, New Zealand.—The desire for church union makes progress in New Zealand. In the diocese of Christchurch, where some time ago the Church of England bishop invited Nonconformist clergy to take part in a united service in his cathedral, an important step has been taken. The Anglican Church has decided to join forces with the Nonconformist sects in the work which the Council of Churches, a non-Episcopal body, has been doing, and consequently the council has been dissolved and a new organization, known as the Council of Christian Congregations, is to take its place. The new group is to deal with "all social and moral activities," so that in future the whole of the Protestant communion will be in a position to speak with a united voice on matters of public moment.

### SAFETY PRIZES OFFERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Boston, Massachusetts.—In the interest of the campaign for highway safety, which will reach its height in the convention of the National Safety Council in Boston the last week in September, the Massachusetts Safety Council has offered prizes for the best cartoons on the subject of "safety" published during that week in a New England newspaper, and for the best safety posters drawn by pupils in private or public schools in Massachusetts.

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## AIR TRANSPORT IN FRANCE IMPROVING

### Present Service, Though Comprehensive, Is Freely Criticized, While Germany's Advance in This Field Is Watched

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—It is not unusual that the French should criticize their own service of civil aviation and especially do these critics point to the important developments of the commercial aviation of Germany. Nevertheless France has chiefly by private initiative set up a number of aerial lines and along these routes fly regularly—regularly is the essence of an aerial service—machines which carry hundreds of passengers every week.

The aerodromes at Le Bourget, which is just outside Paris, is like a railway station. There is a time-table of arrivals and departures and hardly ever is the time-table not kept. At this active aerial port there is an airplane which leaves for Strasbourg and Prague at half past eight in the morning; at 10 o'clock there is another airplane which starts for Geneva; at 11 o'clock there is an enormous machine with a dozen passengers for London. An hour and a half later the airplane begins its flight to Brussels. There are in addition many special flights, but what is chiefly to be emphasized is the fact that aviation has its fixed hours and can be relied upon. Between Paris and London there are no fewer than three mail planes every day and therefore a letter can be delivered in the British capital a few hours after it has been posted in the French capital.

Yast projects have been drawn up and are in process of realization—regular services to Morocco, to central Europe, to Poland—and it is proposed to link up capital to capital and colonies to the mother country. The French have shown themselves to be exceptionally skillful pilots and although few big prizes have been offered in France as in other countries they are not for less daring or less enduring. In a pure spirit of sport many remarkable exploits have been performed. One man flew through the opening of the Arc de Triomphe, the wings of his plane almost touching the sides of the arch; another descended on the roof of a large store; a third flew under a bridge. An air tour of France was recently completed and in every way—some of them undesirable—the pilots of peace have endeavored to demonstrate that they are even better than the pilots of war. Of the quality of French airman there can be no doubt.

### Air Officials

As for the airplane industry it has been put upon a firm footing. There is a Secretary of State for Aviation, and a sort of unity of technical control has been established without interfering with the administrative freedom of commercial enterprises.

The State Department, which has a separate budget, has set up bureaux to deal with construction, and to deal with navigation. There have been instituted schools for flying men, and there has also been created a meteorological office which supplies all necessary information about weather conditions. For commercial purposes airplanes fly from center to center all over France and as for the aerial communications with other countries, it is this official department which has come to understandings with the representatives of foreign countries.

Especially to be noted is the great amelioration that has taken place in the construction of machines and motors. There can be no comparison between the safety of French airplanes of today and French airplanes during even the latter days of the war. The State has offered every encouragement. A commission has very helpfully directed its attention to all experiments which have or are being made. It may be that aviation will take surprising new turns in the near future. Some of the most important experiments are those which concern what are known as helicopters, machines made along entirely new lines, which will be able to fly vertically as well as horizontally and will mount perpendicularly in the air and descend from great heights in a straight line.

### Aerial Sign Posts

At the same time the best methods of providing signposts for aviators—directing-marks on roofs of hangars and on aerodromes, lights which will make landing safe at night, the provision of frequent stations—these and other problems are not only being studied but solved.

Every day thousands of miles are covered in the air. There are installations of wireless telephony and

telegraphy on the planes. There are more and more meteorological posts and depots. Subsidies have been given to assist the companies which are engaged in developing aerial traffic. In a few years there is little doubt that commercial aviation will be a tremendous undertaking in France and that this means of locomotion for the carrying of goods and passengers will be extremely common.

Especially in France to be praised for the discreet manner in which the State has helped private initiative. Aviation should at the same time be a private industry and a public service. This realization has guided successive governments which have endeavored to control and assist in the right manner those who are engaged in the exploitation of this means of transport without interfering with personal enterprise. There is so much that only the State can do and there is so much that can only be done by unfettered individuals, and the need of collaboration has been realized. A law was passed specially to permit those engaged in aviation to spread their establishment expenses over a period of 10 years. When necessary the State advances money for the promotion of international services. There are an aerial police force, aerial code, and well defined routes.

One figure which is given is interesting. It appears that the further extension of the government plans of establishing aerodromes and other aerial stations and generally to equip aviation will cost about 15,000 francs for every kilometer, that is five-eighths of a mile. To develop the French railroads will cost, it is estimated, about 500,000 francs the kilometer.

### German Aivators Watched

It is inevitable that the French should particularly watch the development of German aviation not only because of the commercial interest involved but because it is felt that commercial machines might easily be turned into war machines. Immediately after the armistice the Germans set up the following public services: Berlin-Wesmar, Berlin-Hamburg, Berlin-Hanover-Gelsenkirchen, Berlin-Swinemunde, Berlin-Warnerunde, Berlin-Hamburg-Westerland. The total distance this covered in 1919 was 350,000 miles. In 1920 these services were to some extent cut down, but there were other lines into the Scandinavian countries and from Berlin to Leipzig, Frankfurt, and Essen. The comparison, however, of German aviation at its best with French aviation is not to the disadvantage of the latter for France was covering 450,000 miles by air in 1920.

The allied commissions of control refused to allow military machines to fly in Germany and there was some interruption of the services. There are now 17 companies and the international lines established between Germany and other countries are as follows:

(1) Hamburg-Bremen-Amsterdam-Rotterdam; (2) Essen-Dortmund-Berlin-Stettin-Danzig-Koenigsberg-Moscow; (3) Berlin-Leipzig-Augsburg-Munich-Constance-Switzerland generally; (4) Stuttgart-Constance and Switzerland.

The first line is not directly exploited by the Germans but by the Dutch airplanes of the Fokker type. The second is purely German and there are at the present time five national lines. Some of those which end at Dresden may later be continued toward Prague, Bucharest, and Constantinople. For the moment these routes are not much used by passengers. It is when they become international that they will serve their true purpose. In the meantime France, watching carefully what is being done in Germany, is losing no opportunity of developing her own services both national and international.

### FARM ORGANIZATION OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin.—Edward Nordman, State Commissioner of Markets, says he will oppose the organization of Wisconsin dairy farmers into a single great cooperative enterprise as proposed by the Society of Equity. He declares that behind the whole move is an attempt to extend the plan of the New York Dairyman's League to Wisconsin, and through this organization to monopolize the milk industry of the United States.

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## STATUS OF ALIENS IN SWITZERLAND

### Succession of Labor Strikes, in Which Foreigners Are Said to Have Taken Leading Part, Brings Problem to the Fore

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Switzerland.—Considerable alarm was aroused in Switzerland in the latter part of last year concerning the numbers of foreigners in this country. The proportion had in fact increased very rapidly of late years and it was estimated that it had then reached 18.4 per cent, whereas the average in other European countries was only 1.3 per cent. The proportion, moreover, was constantly growing, for while the Swiss population scarcely increased 1 per cent per annum, the foreign population increased 4 per cent.

The uneasiness at this state of affairs had been brought to an acute stage by a succession of strikes in which it was alleged that foreigners had taken a leading part, and it was pointed out that at Zurich, which was one of the chief centers of unrest, the proportion of foreign trades unionists was so great that they could of their own accord cause a strike to be declared.

According to the Swiss Constitution the citizens are able to propose legislation by means of what is called an "initiative," and when a sufficient number of signatures have been obtained this is forwarded to the government. It is examined first by the Federal Council and then by the Federal Assembly, who submit it to the popular vote with their recommendations for acceptance or rejection.

### Lawful Status of Aliens

An initiative was launched concerning the legal position of foreigners, and the Federal Council has now published a message to the people on the subject. In January last the council decided to divide the subject under two heads and submit it to popular vote in two sections. The message, which is issued for the guidance of voters, examines the subject thoroughly point by point, and arrives at conclusions which point to its rejection.

The first proposal contained three points: a minimum period of 12 years before official recognition, ineligibility for public office of persons naturalized in Switzerland who have not lived at least 12 years in the country between the age of five years and their majority, and finally naturalization by incorporation of foreigners born and reared in Switzerland. The Federal Council rejects all these three points and asks the Federal Assembly, in submitting the matter to the referendum of the people and cantons, to suggest its rejection simply and without putting forward any alternative proposals.

As regards the conditions concerning domicile, the council considers that the present requirement of six years' residence might be extended to eight, but that there would be great disadvantages in going beyond 10 years. Most states, it says, place the period at five years, and in cases where it is 10 years numerous exceptions are provided. No states go beyond 10 years, and it is not in the interests of Switzerland to put too many obstacles in the way of foreigners desirous of becoming naturalized. Moreover, the council does not think this should be provided for in the federal Constitution, but, as hitherto, by legislation. The Constitution should not be weighted down by details.

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tails of this kind which might be subjected to modification according to circumstances.

### Eligibility for Office

As for eligibility for public office, while recognizing that it is in the interest of the State to require from naturalized persons a certain amount of preparation before allowing them to undertake political offices, it refuses to adopt the point of view of the authors of the project, which would have the effect of excluding 60 per cent of naturalized foreigners from sitting upon any political body either of the Confederation or of a canton or commune.

Such a decision would further diminish the number of persons desirous of naturalization, and as a matter of internal policy the council considers that it would be inexpedient. To make a distinction between persons eligible and others excluded for life from public service would be to place a gulf between the two categories and place the non-eligible citizens in a lower rank.

As regards the third point—the acquisition of citizenship by incorporation—this was dealt with in a message issued last November. The Federal Council then proposed an alteration in the Constitution regarding such incorporation and guaranteeing the rights of persons so incorporated. As it is indispensable that this should be inserted in the Constitution, the council prefers that the matter should be dealt with in this way.

### Power of Federal Assembly

As for the second section, which proposes to place upon the confederation the duty of expelling from its territory persons compromising either the internal or external safety of the country or the prosperity of the Swiss people, the council, pointing out that it pronounces expulsion whenever it considers it necessary or that conditions justify it, regards it as neither useful nor opportune to place such an obligation on the statute book. It reserves the right to judge of each individual case.

To sum up, the council, considering that it is easy in practice to satisfy the desires expressed in the proposals put forward without any need for a revision of the Constitution, proposes to the Legislative Councils that they should refuse their adhesion to the second section, leaving it to the Federal Assembly to decide whether to add to this refusal a formal proposal for rejection.

### WOMEN OPPOSE TAMMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Women voters have formed an anti-Tammany cooperative committee, and of their intentions Mrs. Charles Farrar, secretary, says: "What the citizens want is the truth. We expect it and we are going to get it. On the question of decent city government, none of the candidates is going to pull the wool over our eyes. We are going into this fight to find out for ourselves."

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## STRIKES HAMPER AUSTRALIA'S TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Fifteen months to make Suva a trade center of the western Pacific, and the effects of Australia's tariff wall, are not the only causes of the loss of commercial opportunities in the huge island territory within easy reach of the Commonwealth. Australian Labor conditions are declared by Sir James Burns to have played a large part in the transfer of trade from Sydney.

"Messrs. Burns, Philip, & Co. Ltd., have occupied a unique position in the island trade, their large fleet of vessels holding almost a monopoly in many places. The firm has been severely criticized in Australia on the ground that it has transferred vessels from Sydney. Critics have been answered by the managing director of the firm, Sir James Burns.

"The constant strikes from which we have suffered for many years constitute the principal factor responsible for the gradual decay of the Sydney-Pacific Islands trade," said Sir James.

"Over and over again, my company has warned all concerned that, as a transshipping port, Sydney was fast being doomed. Thousands of tons of cargo landed at Sydney for Fiji and other island groups were frequently delayed for long periods, suffering pillage and decay, and costing storage, insurance, and other charges. The strikers seemed to care little whether island communities starved or were unable to get their produce away. Other arrangements had to be made, and as, through strikes mainly, Australia was apparently quite unable to keep up any regular communications, other communications more favorable to the islands are being consummated. "Australia places heavy restrictions on almost all island produce, while the port of Sydney seems somewhat averse to the importation or transshipment of the principal island produce."

## TASMANIAN RAILWAY WAGES INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

HOBART, Tasmania.—Though the tendency of the times seems now to be to reduce wages, Tasmania has not yet adopted this policy. A case in point is that of the Tasmanian Government railway employees who have just had another \$25,000 a year added to their wages.

Since 1914-15, a period usually taken for comparative purposes because of the war, wages in the railway department have grown from \$169,000 to \$235,000, and the cost of coal and stores from \$257,000 to \$245,000. Naturally passenger fares and freights have had to be correspondingly increased to keep pace. The statement is made that this will probably be the last increase that will have to be made in fares and freights on account of increases in wages.

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RAILWAYS REDUCE  
LOSS IN AUSTRALIACommonwealth-Owned Lines,  
Like the Others, Hampered by  
Labor Difficulties and Lack  
of Standard Gauge TrackBy special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

PORT AUGUSTA, South Australia.—Since the federation of the various states, the Commonwealth has acquired or built a considerable mileage of railway. These lines are widely scattered over the length and breadth of Australia, and comprise the Trans-Australia Railway from Kalbarrie, in West Australia, to Port Augusta, in South Australia, 1951 miles in length; the Northern Territory Railway from Darwin, in the far north, to Katherine River, 200 miles south; the Oodnadatta Line of 477 miles, which runs from Port Augusta to Oodnadatta, both of which places are situated in South Australia; and the distinctive Federal Territory Railway from Georgetown (New South Wales) to Canberra, the new federal capital, which is situated in territory specially ceded by New South Wales to the Commonwealth.

The latest figures in regard to the operations of these lines show that the loss in working the railways for the year under review, as compared with the previous year, was reduced by \$39,511. The earnings per train mile were reduced by 54.4, and the working expenses by 54.4.

## Trans-Australian Loss Reduced

The Trans-Australian Line loss was reduced to \$25,514, although during the year the wages bill for working and maintaining the railway increased by \$14,000 and coal cost \$10,000 more. Under the conditions which are in force at the present time it is difficult to pass on to the public the additional costs, and at the close of the year the fares were practically the same as those charged at the opening of the railway. It is felt that any substantial fare increase would probably be followed by loss of trade in favor of the steamers.

The loss on the working of the Northern Territory Railway showed an increase as compared with the previous year, and this has been attributed to the freezing works of Messrs. Vestey not operating at Darwin, and to wages and salaries increases. The Oodnadatta Line showed increased revenue derived from fares and freight, and the loss was down by \$15,514 as compared with the preceding year. The Little Federal Territory Railway arranged with the Chief Commissioner of New South Wales for the reduction of expenditures, and this in connection with an increase in fares and freight, is expected to result in a net saving of expenditure and income.

## Industrial Dispute Costly

As showing the different effect of strikes on the Trans-Australian Railway, it may be mentioned that an industrial dispute on this line had disastrous results, as it was necessary to suspend the service from the end of October to the end of December. Against this serious stoppage must be set the benefit which accrued to the railway by reason of the strike of marine engineers, the reflex effect of which was to divert traffic to the line, so that the receipts were substantially increased from early in January until the middle of March.

When consideration was first given to the great project it was anticipated that the railway would secure a good harvest of passengers from both inward and outward bound ships, as it was thought that many would be desirous of shortening as much as possible the long sea trip to Europe; but the irregular running of the steamers has prevented the expected accretion of business. But in future, when the mail-boats resume their normal times and sailings, the hoped-for traffic will probably accrue.

## New Standard Gauge Project

The break in gauge affects the Commonwealth railways as seriously as it does the other systems in Australia, and the financial situation of the enterprises as well as their general utility are adversely affected by the lack of uniformity in this respect. The recommendation which, it is understood, has been made by the latest commission is to sit upon the subject, that the 4 ft. 8 1/2 in. gauge should be the standard between the railways linking the capital cities of Australia, at a cost of \$25,000,000, should go a good way toward rectifying the anomaly.

The visit of the Prince of Wales to the Commonwealth was a great event in the recent transcontinental railway, and His Royal Highness traveled from Kalbarrie to Port Augusta in the special service car which the department had built in the Port Augusta shops some time prior to the announcement of the Prince's visit. The train bearing the Prince was well furnished, and the journey terminated at the exact scheduled time after the train had traversed 1951 miles of country.

The Prince's own impressions as to the line and his particular journey over it are worth recalling. He said: "As you all know, I have just traveled by the Trans-Australian Railway, and want to thank the Commonwealth Government for having arranged for me

to see that great railway undertaking, and for having brought me across in such comfort. The railway struck me as being extremely well managed and equipped, and the journey interested me very much. I look back upon it as a great experience. It made me realize how far western Australia is from the nearest sister state in the Commonwealth, and that enabled me to understand how much railways mean to Australia. Australia is a continent, and I think that all who travel across it must realize how largely its future depends on a broad and far-reaching railway policy, a railway policy, in fact, that is continental in scope."

## Undeveloped Resources

The impressions of Sir Archibald Weir, the Governor of South Australia, of his travel on the line, are also interesting, but he speaks more of the country traversed than the railway itself. He said: "The sunshine and atmosphere were positively exhilarating, yet to me it was very sad to see those huge tracts of country, with apparently every sort of potentiality, lying idle. What a tragedy it is that this country cannot be developed."

With water supplies the pastoral possibilities are great. The department has sunk well put down bore and located some with very good results, and similar results could be obtained for pastoral development. Australia can, it is believed, be adequately defended and developed only by the central control of the railways, and the more mileage built and acquired by the Commonwealth, the further will this desideratum be secured.

NATIONAL LAND  
BANK IN DUBLINCooperative Institution Has Enabled  
Tenants to Buy Houses  
When Rent Disputes AroseBy special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The steady progress made by the National Land Bank, Dublin, since its inception a couple of years ago, is very gratifying as an instance of what may be done by a cooperative concern devoted to national interests. The bank is run entirely on cooperative lines, and the money invested in it has been so far employed in purchasing land for investors who repay at a low rate of interest on the security of the purchased property.

A dispute between a Dublin landlord and upward of 100 of his tenants was most satisfactorily settled recently through this land bank. The landlord having offered his tenants, who were striking against advanced rents, the option of purchasing their houses, the Land Bank was approached, and a proposal accordingly put before the tenants. This was that they should form a cooperative society and borrow £10,000 on the security of the property, leaving a deposit of £2,000 with the bank. The society would then upon become the owners of the property at 12 years' purchase.

## The Society's Obligations

The society would collect the rents and be responsible for all ground rent, insurance and rates, and the bank installments of the loan and interest. On working it out it was found that the weekly payments to the bank were only 3d. to 4d. more than the increased rent demanded by the landlord; so in actual figures the transaction meant that for the extra payment of a few pence per week the tenant would become the owner of his holding after 12 years. Furthermore, to anyone paying a lump sum toward the purchase of his house the interest would be proportionately remitted.

Dealing thus in houses was quite a novel experience for the Land Bank, but it is sincerely hoped it will be enabled to continue its good work in this direction and reap the return it merits. In its half-yearly report the Land Bank showed a net profit of nearly £4000 with about £5000 to carry forward. In spite of agrarian and political disturbances it has carried on its work in effecting and facilitating land purchase, and it has opened new branches in Limerick, Waterford, Cork, Ennis, Athlone, and Ennisceorthy.

## Irish Acreage Development

As far as it has been possible the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland has managed to collect and is now in a position to furnish reliable statistics regarding the acreage under crops with particular concern live stock in Ireland since the first year of the war. The figures show that the acreage under corn and green crops, flax, and fruit increased from 1914 to 1918 by leaps and bounds, but that with peace came a decrease from 1918 and 1920 when, however, a net increase of 200,000 acres of 405,170 acres or 17.4 per cent was shown.

Interesting items are furnished regarding the areas under flax which went up by nearly 500 per cent between the beginning and end of the war. After a considerable drop in 1919 an improvement was shown in 1920 when the total acreage under flax in Ireland almost reached 125,000, the counties showing the greatest increase being Donegal, Antrim, Londonderry, Tyrone and Down. Outside of Ulster proper the only counties growing over 200 acres were Cork, with more than 2000 acres; Meath and Mayo with nearly 2000 acres each; Sligo, nearly 1000 acres; Kildare, 470 acres; and Wicklow, 250 acres.

An advance was made in the hay crop all through the war, and a slight fall in 1920. Fruit also showed an increase in 25 counties. The statistics given regarding live stock are not on the whole satisfactory, and it was only among horses, cattle and poultry that any improvement was manifest.

PLAN TO UTILIZE  
THE LAKE OF SILSSwiss Water-Power Project May,  
If Successful, Spoil the Na-  
tive Beauty of the Region

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Switzerland.—The Swiss are an eminently practical people and have given every support to many schemes for putting the "white coal," that is to say the water power, which the country possesses to commercial use. They have a thorough appreciation, nevertheless, of the beauties of their country, in relation to which they recognize their responsibility as trustees for the rest of the world, quite apart from the commercial value of these natural assets as an attraction to tourists.

A scheme which has now been mooted for turning to commercial use the beautiful Lake of Sils in the Engadine has thus aroused great indignation on the part of Horace Mitchell, of the "Journal," who has been spending his holidays in that district. The scheme, he says, is not an urgent necessity, and if carried out it will have a serious effect on the tourist industry of the Engadine.

The project consists of utilizing the waters of the lake to create an electrical power station in the Val Bréva. All who have visited Maloja must remember the steep and magnificent slope of the mountain as the valley descends sharply upon Casaccia and lower down to Vico Soprano, Stampa, Promotogno and Castasegna, where it reaches the Italian frontier. Only a few hundred meters from the neck of the mountains there is a magnificent high reservoir of water forming the Lake of Sils.

## Changing Direction of Flow

One can well understand that its exceptional situation has tempted engineers, and it is not surprising that they have tried to find a scheme for using the water of the lake. By piercing a tunnel of about 300 meters they can change the direction of the flow, and instead of allowing the water to go gently toward the Danube by way of the Inn and the beautiful lakes of the Engadine, they can snatch it from its natural course and cause it to drop rapidly in falls, driving powerful turbines, toward the Lake of Como, the Po, and the Adriatic.

While one understands the engineers proposing such a scheme, one cannot understand that the communes of the Engadine, the Canton of the Grisons and the Swiss Confederation should allow the scheme to be put into execution. It would, it is felt, be nothing short of sacrilege. The Lake of Sils and its twin brother, the Lake of Silvaplana, are two of the marvels not only of Switzerland but of Europe. These lakes have only to be named to bring vivid memories to all who have had the privilege of gazing upon them on a fine day in summer or autumn. There is nothing to compare with them among the Alps except, perhaps, of another type, the small lake of the glacier of Marjelen in the Upper Valais. And it is argued, it is a jewel such as this which vandals hands would destroy to transform into motive power.

## Lake's Beauty Guaranteed

True, the authors of the scheme guarantee that the outline of the lake will not be changed. But the lakes of the Engadine, especially in dry seasons when there has been but little snow, have none too much water. Already the marshy area around has too much tendency to increase. What will be like if part of the water is drawn off from its natural source to supply the power stations of Casaccia or Castasegna? And what will become of the lovely shores of the Lake of Sils when they are disfigured by dams, pumps and cemented canals?

There is even talk of piercing a tunnel through the larch-clad hill of the Laret to carry to the reservoir the waters of the Val Fex. Even if it were necessary it would, it is considered, be bad enough, but there is no apparent necessity beyond the desire of good business. The waters of the Maira are considered quite sufficient to illuminate the villages and towns of the Val Bregaglia, and the inhabitants of that valley have nothing to gain by accumulating industrial power which must, to be profitable, be exported to Italy. It is just at this moment, when the danger of the excessive industrialization of the country is beginning to be felt, that this mistake may be made of doing irreparable harm to the jewel of the Eastern Alps.

## Opposition Springs

It is not yet too late, however. It is true that the commune of Sils, attracted by the material advantages offered, has given a concession, but the other communes of the Engadine and the hotel industry are up in arms.



**RICKARDS**  
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The national authorities of the Grisons have not yet given their decision; they are in doubt as to the right course to adopt. Finally, the Confederation will have a word to say, especially when it comes to exporting the electricity abroad.

The difficulty of finding capital at the present time—a sum of 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 francs is talked about—gives to friends of the district a certain hope in which to organize. It is hoped they will profit by it. The Swiss "Hematech" has already taken the matter in hand, and no one is better qualified to initiate a movement, not only throughout Switzerland but in foreign countries. At all costs the beauties which nature has bestowed upon Switzerland should, it is felt, be preserved.

AMERICAN GOOD WILL  
TOWARD AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Invaluable work has been done in the Commonwealth by the official representatives of the United States in presenting to the Australian people a true view of American ideals, thus enabling a more generous appreciation of the great nation with which Australia feels so closely in sympathy on Pacific questions. The regard shown for men like E. J. Norton, the United States Consul in Sydney; A. W. Perrin, the American Commercial Attaché, and the United States Consul General, Thomas Sammons, has revealed unmistakably the true value of their work in Australia.

Prior to his departure from Australia Mr. Norton was entertained by representative citizens of Sydney and his speech before the Millions Club was enthusiastically cheered. In his speech Mr. Norton said that there were no necessity for fulsome flattery or insincere praise between Britain and America. "We are old and tried friends, and we understand each other thoroughly. We have had many and sometimes serious differences within the past hundred years, but they have been in the nature of family disputes, and we have settled them fairly, satisfactorily, honorably, and peacefully. In the future we will, I do not doubt, have other differences, but these will not seriously endanger the bonds of friendship and kinship and we will settle them fairly, honorably, and peacefully between ourselves. We hope and feel satisfied that the day will never come when we will find one of us attempting to injure or hurt the other."

Sir Arthur Rickard, the chairman, declared that America and Australia were neighbors who were joined rather than separated by the Pacific, and there was every reason for the assurance that the present relations of trust and good will between the two countries would long continue. "On the friendship between America and the British Empire the peace of the world depends," continued the chairman, "and my conviction is that the English-speaking countries will continue to draw closer together and that America will always be ranged alongside Britain in great world problems as the two countries have the same peoples, the same literature, the same ideals and aspirations."

## SCOTTISH CENSUS RETURNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—Provisional

but substantially correct figures of the census returns for Scotland have now been issued, showing a total population of 4,882,157, giving an increase as compared with 1911 of 2.5 per cent. While towns and counties on the east coast show a slight reduction, these are more than made up by increases on the west coast. The four largest cities show returns as follows: Glasgow has now a population of 1,084,069, an increase of only 25,582 in the last decade; Edinburgh stands at 420,267, a reduction of 3779; Dundee at 169,217, a reduction of 4134; and Aberdeen 158,969, a reduction of 4922.

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SCOTTISH MASONIC  
AFFAIRS OUTLINEDRoyal Arch Masons Make An-  
nual Pilgrimage to Dryburgh  
Abbey to Participate in Inter-  
esting Ceremonial FunctionBy special Masonic correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—Dryburgh Abbey, that historic ruined pile around which cluster so many enchanting memories of the past, has again been the scene of an inspiring ceremonial function. From all parts of the borders and from places far distant, Royal Arch Masons made their annual pilgrimage to participate in the mystic rites associated with their sublime order. From time immemorial the venerable Lodge of Montrose has held an annual festival, processions to the monastery there with torchlight and band, when the pomp and pageantry, mirth and music infect with enthusiasm both old and young.

His Majesty's Commissioner of Works, has given permission to the Holyrood Abbey Royal Arch Chapter to meet in the neighboring abbey of Dryburgh, and that this privilege is highly appreciated was conspicuously evident this year, as notwithstanding the difficulties attendant upon traveling, a very large number was present, including John G. Winning, grand superintendent of the Province of Roxburgh, Selkirk, and Peebles, as well as representatives from the Supreme Grand Chapter of Scotland.

In the absence of Thomas M. Gordon, who until recently was custodian of Dryburgh Abbey, the first principal of the chapter, but who has been appointed to more important duties at Melrose, the chair was taken by W. Rennie, deputy grand superintendent. Four aspirants presented themselves for advancement to the degree and were afterward congratulated on the honor they had received by their exaltation to the Holy Royal Arch within the walls of that sacred edifice. Grand Superintendent Winning delivered an interesting address to the assembled companions, saying that those who were privileged to be present would no doubt experience a new and keener sense of the value of Royal Arch Masonry and all that it stands for.

## Centenary Celebration in Glenesk

St. Andrew's Lodge, Tartside, Glenesk, celebrated the centenary of its foundation, it having been inaugurated in July, 1821. At that time the grand master was the Hon. William Maule of Panmure, and the wardens were Major Hunter of Carlisle and James Carnegie of Balmuccie, while the provincial grand secretary was James Burnes of Montrose, cousin of the poet. In the history of the lodge which has been compiled for the centenary, it is stated that the brethren marched "in procession to the new lodge room, encircling it three times, to ascertain that the building was cardinally and masonically constructed, after which they took possession of it and proceeded to celebrate the mysteries of the order in ample form." James Watt was installed as the first master; and after the ceremony, "seated on nature's carpet, in the midst of a delightful valley, surrounded by lofty mountains, and the sun's heat fanned by the balmy breezes of heaven, every brother present was struck with the remembrance of the lines in which Beattie, one of our sweetest poets, has immortalized the inhabitants as well as the glens and mountains of Lochilee."

The plans have been passed for the construction of a temple in Peterhead for the joint use of Lodge Keith No. 56 and Lodge St. James No. 256, premises having been acquired in Broad Street for that purpose. The plans provide for a large chapter hall on the ground

floor which will also be used as a lodge room, where there will also be the necessary preparing room, caretaker's rooms, and offices. The plans have been passed by the town council, sitting as a Dean of Guild Court, and the work will be proceeded with immediately.

## New Scottish Charters

Charters have been granted by the Grand Lodge for new lodges: Ibrox, Glasgow; Karachi, India; Par Mat Caledonian, Transvaal; Heart's Content, Newfoundland; Castle Dour, Aberdeen; St. Deyonic, Bonar Bridge; and Inverness, Invernesshire. East Grand Lodge has also decided to recognize the newly-constituted Grand Lodge of Queensland and have agreed upon an interchange of representatives. It has also decided upon the erection of a District Grand Lodge of North China and has appointed Brodie A. Clarke as district grand master.

John H. F. K. Scott of Gala has been appointed provincial grand master of Roxburgh, Peebles, and Selkirkshire, and John Birnie as provincial grand master of Invernesshire. Henry Walter Reeves has been reappointed district grand master of Barbadoes, and Hugh Murray Thompson has been appointed district grand master of Natal. G. M. Ford of Wheeling has been appointed as representative at the Grand Lodge of West Virginia; J. R. Sheppard of Sumter County as representative at the Grand Lodge of Georgia; and Andrew Douglas Young of Adelaide as representative at the Grand Lodge of South Australia. Sir Arthur G. R. Mackenzie of Coull, Bart., has given notice of his intention to resign his office as provincial grand master of Ross and Cromarty from November next.

The Grand Lodge proposes to erect a district grand lodge in Syria, if agreeable to the sister lodges in that country. Several satisfactory reports have been received by the Grand Lodge from provincial grand masters. A. A. Hagart, Spicers of Ellerslie of Glasgow reports that the number of initiates during the year was 5396, a decrease of 784 on the previous year, but this was in consequence of the restrictions placed by the Grand Lodge on the number of candidates to be initiated at one time. The total funds to the credit of the lodges amount to no less a sum than £166,625. John Pattison of Renfrewshire reports that the number of initiates shows no signs of diminution, and during the past 12 months four lodges have been added to the register. J. M. Lapsley of Western Australia reports that during the year many additions have been made to the membership of all the lodges and Scottish Freemasonry in Western Australia was never more prosperous than at the present moment.

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PRICE 15/9

N. 58. Useful Wrap in Satin and Cashmere, with large Cape Collar gathered into Peter Pan, 50 ins. long. In Black and Navy.

PRICE 7 gns.

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## LONDON CONDITIONS STILL UNFAVORABLE

Companies Floated in After-War Boom Are Reporting Losses or Shadowy Profits, While Old Concerns Omit Dividends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Those companies which were floated during the after-war boom, and are now—some boldly and others shamefacedly—reporting first annual reports showing losses or shadowy profits, are finding consolation in the fact that old-established concerns have equally to admit that dividends are impossible or inadvisable. Of course there is a world of difference between the two sets of cases. Companies capitalized on a palpably inflated basis had no earthly chance of earning profits unless the condition of inflation persisted. Old undertakings, whether manufacturing or merely trading, could and did make profits on the year's turnover, but stockholders established that if they distributed, or even took into final account, these profits, they must start the new year with the inventory of materials or finished goods that can never be realized at what they stand at in the books.

The true commercial mind never hesitates to sacrifice the ascertained profit of the past to secure the future. And if sound commercial doctrine has to be submitted to review in the light of what effect the absence of dividends may have on a company's credit and on the attitude of shareholders, the conclusion is inevitable that if losses must be admitted sooner or later, it is best to own to them when depression is present and palpable to the most casual observer than to disclose them when recovery in trade may make them seem out of keeping with the times.

## Effect of Coal Strike

About six months ago, Harrods, one of London's biggest departmental stores, with numerous branches and subsidiaries, stated that the stock in trade had been written down so far that no additional provision for depreciation would be necessary. Immediately thereafter occurred the coal strike, which lasted three months and reacted disastrously on the whole trade of the country. Retail trading had not necessarily suffered so much as it actually did, but the strike was the culmination of many happenings that took the spirit out of the people and induced them to look more closely at their own pockets. Demand declined, and with it, current trading profits and the value of goods in stock. So for the first time in a long and prosperous existence, Harrods refrain from paying an interim dividend, explaining its absence "as a result of the abnormal trading conditions prevailing during the past half year and of the further writing down of stocks."

On the same day this doleful intimation was made, the shareholders of William Hollins & Sons, a Nottinghamshire firm of woollen manufacturers, informed the shareholders that the customary interim dividend must be withheld until the whole year's results were ascertained. This is a business of great standing in which the family that originated it has retained its personal and financial interest since it assumed joint stock form. Its manufacturers are specialists with an enviable reputation that would seem to exempt them, at least partially, from the fluctuations to which standard or inferior goods are subject. Here, one may assume that the fall in raw wool, which has not followed a curve but has been precipitous, has compelled a revaluation of all the raw material held. The most experienced wool buyers in the Yorkshire centers, whose judgment would be accepted without demur, have owned themselves outwitted by the vagaries of wool.

## Purchase of Government Wool

When at the close of the war the British Government was left with enormous quantities of wool on its hands, accumulated to secure the clothing not only of the British but all the allied armies, a strong group of wool-users arrived at the conclusion that the only way to stabilize wool prices, in face of this accumulation and of large stocks in Australasia, was to buy the bulk of the government wool at a reasonable price. As consumers they knew that a big fall might enable them to buy on better terms, but as ultimate sellers of finished goods, they realized that a bottomless market was not good for them or for anybody. They aimed at some degree of stability, at a gradual fall in material and goods. Their effort has miscarried. The judicious accumulations of wool has been arranged, but no human provision can avert the operation of the economic fact that when the world is overstocked with wool, and half the world cannot afford to buy woollen manufactures—well, wool may be, and almost as a drug instead of an asset.

As a result of the intermittent or absolute pausing of dividends, the public is fighting more and more shy of commercial and industrial shares. Now and again one hears of adventurous individuals who believe the fall in value has gone far enough to justify locking up some of the share which, in relation to their real merit, are most palpably depreciated. This movement is very partial at present; at best it cannot always be confined to those who have large funds at disposal and can afford to tie them up for a long time without current return.

A flurry in the money market is

very often a signal to anyone who is carrying stocks by means of bank loans to be prepared for the withdrawal of facilities. The monetary stringency referred to last week continues, though less acutely, and the common sequel of such conditions, the calling in of bank loans, has begun. As usual the banks discriminate against speculative collateral and so oil shares have been the only description to attract a speculative following in recent months. They have experienced a headlong drop under pressure of forced sales. They are getting to levels which may commend them to permanent holders; indeed, as soon as the reaction assumed big proportions, evidence of modest little purchases became apparent.

## OPTIMISTIC VIEW OF TRADE IN WEST

Majority of Answers to Bankers' Questionnaire Report Improvement in Business Situation

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The vital point in the general business situation today is that there has been improvement, says a special report by the Liberty Central Trust Company, on data collected by a questionnaire from 275 banks, chiefly in southern Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas and Oklahoma. "Whatever conditions are now, they are usually better than at the beginning of summer," says the report. "It will be a cause for still further encouragement to note that 76 per cent of the replies to our questionnaire sum up general conditions as 'fair,' and 8 per cent 'good,' leaving only 16 per cent viewing the situation as 'poor.' This, perhaps, may seem a bit too optimistic; nevertheless it is the verdict of those whose daily duties require a close knowledge of the true state of affairs."

The localities reporting 'good' conditions, as well as those reporting 'poor,' are for the most part scattered, although in a considerable portion of southern and southeastern Missouri our correspondents join in taking a rather less favorable view than the average. 'Good,' 'fair' and 'poor,' however, are, after all, only relative terms, and the significant feature is that of improvement."

The main cause for this improvement is said to be the harvest. In parts of the territory, the cotton sections, for example, there has been no harvest as yet. Where crops have been marketed, however, and sufficient time has elapsed, the great majority of replies indicate a change for the better. This is in spite of a strongly expressed conviction that prices of farm products are still well out of line with the cost of commodities in general. Crops, according to the report, are satisfactory in the main, the outstanding feature being a fine outlook for abundant feed, corn in much of the territory promising a record yield.

The building outlook is said to be relatively bright. Coal mining is quiet.

## DUTCH IMPORTS EXCEED EXPORTS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM, Holland—The Central Statistics Bureau has published the 1920 statistics for the import, export and transit trade, showing that the value of imports totaled, in the years 1917-20 (not reckoning gold and silver) 965,000,000 florins, 508,000,000 florins, 2,326,000,000 florins, and 3,358,000,000 florins respectively, the figures for exports being 810,000,000 florins, 381,000,000 florins, 1,411,000,000 florins, 1,701,000,000 florins. Per head of the population the total trade movement represented a value of 271 florins in 1917, 147 florins in 1918, 625 florins in 1919, and 737 florins in 1920.

In every one of the four years in consideration, the value of imports exceeded that of exports, the balance being in 1917 146,000,000 florins, or 37.5 per cent of the year's imports; in 1918 115,515,000 florins, or 50 per cent of the year's imports; and in 1920 1,635,000,000 florins, or 49 per cent of the year's imports. Although the percentage of the import balance in 1920 decreased slightly, the absolute figure still shows an increase. Transit with transshipments in the years 1917, 1918, 1919 and 1920 totaled 1,171,000, 1,548,000, 3,107,000 and 6,821,000 tons respectively. While in 1919 the quantity of 1918 was doubled, the transit goods of 1919 were more than doubled in 1920.

Transit without transshipment totaled in the years under consideration 4,544,000, 2,903,000, 2,398,000, and 8,865,000 tons. Although there was thus a considerable increase, the 13,135,000 tons of 1919 were still far in excess of 1920.

## BRITISH EXCHEQUER RETURNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Treasury receipts and expenditure from April 1 to August 13, 1921, were as follows: Receipts..... £23,430,233 Expenditure..... £27,476,147 Corresponding period last year—Receipts..... £18,432,705 Expenditure..... £27,467,741

## SAN DIEGO LUMBER RECEIPTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Pacific Coast News Office

imately 7,200,000 feet of logs; lumber and piling came into San Diego harbor recently, requiring two days for unloading. This is the heaviest receipt of lumber here for a like period of time since 1912. The bulk of the lumber was contained in an enormous log raft, which came into the harbor from Astoria in tow of the tug Har-

## SHOE AND LEATHER MARKET REPORTS

Manufacture of Shoes Through-out United States Continues Specialized in Its Character—The Packer Hide Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Shoe manufacturing throughout the country continues to be specialized in its character, that is to say, it runs heavily on certain grades of footwear. The trading outside of them is comparatively nominal and the call for novelties so extremely cautious, that producers are frequently in a state of perplexity, being subject, as they are, to the whims of the ultimate consumer.

However, the dissatisfaction commonly noted is not wholly confined to those who pursue the dictates of fashion to the limit, for no little grumbling is heard from manufacturers of women's staples, boys' school shoes, and children's turned work.

From the west come reports that the larger factories producing men's street and work shoes are running to capacity, with encouraging conditions, lately developed, in centers where high grade ladies' footwear is specialized.

Considering the shoe manufacturing industry as a whole, the demand is still slow, and orders small, excepting for next summer white goods, the difficulty is getting them when wanted obligating early transactions.

Confidence in the future is reflected in conversation with those who have experienced similar conditions, although it is obvious "that the wish was father to the thought."

Though factory prices have followed deflation closely, there is a belief, expressed by conservative merchants, that they are not down to the possibilities of today, or the probabilities of the morrow. However, such defections of future events are so largely in the abstract that they deserve little or no serious attention.

## The Packer Hide Market

Sales of packer hides, though void of any big lots, keep up to a point of steadiness which is satisfactory, the general character making amends for what is lacking in quantity. Principal sales reported are:

A year		
25,000 July-Aug branded cows	10c	21c
1,000 July-Aug ex-light Texas steers	10	21
10,000 July-Aug heavy Tex steers	14	25
2,500 July-Aug Buttrfield steers	13	25
12,000 Aug Colorado steers	12	22
1,000 Aug native steers	14	28
3,000 July-Aug ex-light Texas steers	12	25
3,500 July-Aug hvy native cows	13	28
20,000 July-Aug branded cows	10	21
10,000 July-Aug hvy native cows	13	28
10,000 July-Aug hvy Tex steers	14	25
10,000 Aug native steers	14	25

These bookings, with several buyers awaiting any soft opportunities in grades wanted, had a firming effect upon the packer market. The demand for heavy hides, and heavy branded stock in particular, is persistent, therefore prices for such held firmly at last week's quotations. Heavy hides are reported sold up to September 1.

Light hides are accumulating, and prices range easy. However, as there is a fair volume of upper leather moving daily, the call for light hides ought soon to cut into the surplus and steady prices.

## The Leather Markets

For steadiness of moderate trading, stereotyped range of quotations and predictions of an early forward business drive, this year bids fair to beat all records.

With heavy sole leather still leading all other weights and prices, close to those of last spring and summer, it might well be assumed that the limitations of deflation had struck hard and fast on a bed-rock shoal.

Quotations up to Saturday last were, hemlock overweights No. 1 34 cents; union steer backs, not sorted, 50 cents; cow backs 45 cents; first quality bents 63-65 cents; oak tannage quite active; heavy steer backs 55-50 cents; bents, prime quality, 80-75 cents. Philadelphia dealers state that they are well sold up on all grades of heavy leather, some declining to record sales for future shipment.

There is but little to report regarding conditions in the Boston calfskin market, as all weeks preceding holidays are proverbially dull. It is known, however, that a lot of orders for men's calf shoes have been accepted for fall delivery, but leather buyers are loath to hasty action, preferring that tanners be the aggressors. Nevertheless, quotations are firm, and purchasers will probably meet the following figures: First quality pump colors, 55-50 cents; medium weight, 48-40 cents; blacks, inactive, prices favoring the buyers.

## American Woollen Company

(Incorporated in Massachusetts)

QUARTERLY DIVIDENDS

Notice is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividends of One Dollar and Seventy-Five Cents (\$1.75) per share on the Preferred Stock and One Dollar and Seventy-Five Cents (\$1.75) per share on the Common Stock of this Company will be paid on Oct. 14, 1921, to stockholders of record Sept. 15, 1921.

Transfer books will be closed at the close of business Sept. 15, 1921, and will be reopened at the opening of business Sept. 27, 1921.

WILLIAM H. DWELLY, Treasurer, Boston, Mass., Sept. 2, 1921.

The lower grades show accumulating tendencies, consequently prices have an easy trend, ranging from 30-30 cents.

Slide upper leather markets in Chicago and Boston are finding a demand which has snap, and a degree of permanency to it, although it has not as yet passed from a buyers' to a sellers' dictation. The larger shoe manufacturers are picking up big blocks of prime leather at low figures, but as the general run of traders are beginning to be a factor, this state of things will soon lose its sting. Prices rule low from top to bottom. Chrome colored aldes are now selling from 25 cents, for choice lots, down to 18 cents for fair quality aldes. Blacks are in light demand, averaging from 5 to 4 cents less than colors. Other tannages move slowly, and at quotations which influence bidding.

The Boston glazed kid market is fairly active, and prices are firm on grades from the medium to the finer selections. Choice colors and blacks sold last week from 80-70 cents, a few exceptionally fine skins bringing 90 cents. But the majority of the eastern kid buyers call for the medium grades which sell around 40-50 cents. Lower grades are in good supply, and prices range from 30 cents down to 15 cents.

The Philadelphia tanners are having a demand for the better qualities, and are daily shipping on back orders. The foreign demand is nil. Considering general conditions tanners are well satisfied with daily bookings, and feel that this fall's business is already an assured success.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

The National Bank of South Africa announces imports of the South African Union fell £2,500,000 for the four months ended April, while exports fell £18,000,000.

Representatives of the Argentine Government are seeking bids in this country on construction of \$5,000,000 worth of locomotives for use on Argentine state railways.

The United States Department of Agriculture estimates the potato crop at 318,000,000 bushels, against a 1920 crop of 430,000,000 bushels. The per capita consumption of 2.3 bushels between 1905-1914 would indicate a consumption of 418,000,000 bushels. The deficiency, apart from imports, is, therefore, 96,500,000 bushels.

The Bailey Motor Company manufacturers of the Roamer car, have reduced the price of their touring car \$500. This is the second cut this season.

Railroads of the southern United States have joined transcontinental lines in reducing freight rates on canned goods, dried fruits, and vegetables and other food products from the Pacific coast.

British Columbia again leads all the provinces of the Dominion of Canada in the value of her fishery products. The value of fishery products of the Province for the year ending December 31, 1919, is placed at \$25,301,607, or 44.7 per cent of the total. The salmon fisheries produced \$17,337,166; halibut, \$4,617,484; herring, \$1,109,870; and whelms, \$648,865. In all, 21 species go to make up the total, exclusive of crabs, oysters and clams.

The growth of the American dye industry is reflected in figures announced by the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Exports totaled \$444,382 in July alone. Japan was the largest buyer of American dyes, with a total of \$178,524. Buyers included every principal country except Germany.

People in the Philadelphia district continue to draw their savings out of banks, says the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. This is the fifth consecutive month that 24 savings banks in this district have reported such a movement. During these five months people not only were unable to save, but actually drew upon their past savings to the extent of \$5,425,417, or 1.75 per cent. The total August 1 was \$304,573,371, against \$310,001,788 on March 1.

Capital invested in Italian commercial enterprises during the first half of 1921 increased by 2,100,000,000 lire. The increase during 1920 was 5,000,000,000 lire; of which 541,000,000 went into textile industry, 658,000,000 into metallurgical and mechanical companies and 995,000,000 into credit institutions. The increase during 1919 was 12,000,000,000 lire. The average increase for the years 1914-19 was about 1,600,000,000.

Pulp exports from Canada to France for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1920, amounted to \$1,022,014, and for the year ending March 1, 1921, they had more than doubled, being \$2,155,415.

## NEW ZEALAND STATE RAILWAYS

Mounting Expenditure Is Causing Discussion in Government and Opposition Press as to the Policies Being Maintained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, New Zealand—The financial condition of the New Zealand state railways is causing discussion in the government and the opposition press. For some years it has been the policy of the railway department to make the railways pay interest on the capital expended, which was raised at a low rate—much of it at 3 1/2 and 4 per cent. More than this was not aimed at, it being considered that it was the duty of the government to keep charges down in order to encourage settlement and production. Exactly what the rate of interest should be cannot now be ascertained.

It is one of the peculiarities of government control in New Zealand that, with one or two exceptions, balance sheets on ordinary commercial lines have not been issued by the departments. The public service commissioner has been urging this reform on the government for some time, and the order recently went forth that such balance sheets were to be prepared. Whether, however, this will apply to the railway department is not clear, for the service is not under the commissioner's jurisdiction.

## Position Is Revealed

The position as revealed in the railway accounts has been getting worse of late. Working expenses, owing to the high cost of coal and increases in wages, have risen, and the department has endeavored to meet them by raising its charges. In the year 1919-20, the percentage of expenditure to revenue was 71.36, against 66.32 in 1918, and the percentage of net revenue of capital cost £4 10s. 8d. For the past financial year, however, the percentage of expenditure to revenue rose to £15.8, the expenditure showing an increase of £1,531,000 against an increase in the revenue of £1,155,000.

The exact percentage of profit to capital will not be known until the railways statement comes down—the latest capital figures supplied are more than a year old—but it is estimated by critics that the percentage is less than is required to pay interest on the loans. The railway returns for the first two months of the current financial year show that the percentage of expenditure to revenue has risen to 94.47, and the South Island lines actually show a loss, without any provision being made for interest. To these figures has to be added the fact that an urgently needed program of expansion to keep pace with the growth of the country's trade is overdue. This is apart from new lines, and refers to new stations and terminal facilities, and duplication of tracks. A program, involving the expenditure of some millions sterling, was drawn up by the late general manager in 1914, but owing to the war it was for the most part postponed.

The railway system is suffering from the mistakes made during the 50 years in which the public works policy has been in operation, mistakes that were the subject of a recent article in The Christian Science Monitor. "Political" effort, over a large number of lines, in order to please as many districts as possible, instead of concentrating capital and labor on a few enterprises and bringing them to the maximum paying point as soon as possible, have imposed a heavy handicap on the whole system.

## Policy Reforms Are Urged

Newspapers have been pointing out for some time that it is now more necessary than ever that the whole policy of construction should be reformed, and that they are also critical of the management. The terms in which the new public works loan has just been floated in London are being used by critics to reinforce their points. The money, a great part of which will be spent on railway construction, is being borrowed at between 6 and 7 per cent (discount and charges considered) and it is pointed out that there is a considerable difference between this and the 4 per cent, which is about the average for previous public works loans. If the railways are losing money on a 4 per cent basis,

what will the position be when money costs more than 6 per cent?

One of the obstacles is Mr. Massey's desire to hold the portfolio of railways in addition to that of finance and several other departments, to say nothing of his duties as Prime Minister. It is impossible for him to give, under the circumstances, the attention it deserves to a system that has a capital of £40,000,000 sterling.

## BRITISH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKETS

Tanners Concerned Over Conditions in Raw Material Market—Shoe Business Improving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Tanners are still concerned in regard to the position of their raw material market. The demand for leather cannot by any means be regarded as brisk and in spite of this hides are advancing week by week, best ox recently selling as high as 10 1/2d. per pound in London. The shoe trade press is imploring the British tanners not to buy hides, but they do not say how he is to keep his tan liquors "sweet," or how he is to carry on his business whilst he is waiting for hides to drop in value. The position is regarded as economically unsound by tanners, but they cannot see a way out of the impasse until conditions become more stable.

Calfskins are also showing in the advance and as high as 14d. per pound are again paid for light selections, although it is rumored this is partially caused by a brisk demand from the United States for certain grades and selections of skins.

The awkward position of the British tanner is also added to by the fact that big blocks of American sole leather are offered on this side, sellers offering extra inducements to buyers in order to meet the adverse exchange. Still, in spite of all, the tanners must be believers in the future of business, as many yards are again working full time, and increasing their input of hides. At any rate the break in the long spell of fine weather has led to a better demand from shoe repairers, and many of the latter anticipate a very busy time when September is reached. Much of the footwear sold since the break in prices dropped up has been absolute rubbish, and is now drifting back to the "shoe doctor."

The upper leather section remains quiet; prices, however, of good class box calf and glaze are hardening, as little is arriving from America, and British tanners have not sufficient faith in the position to augment their output very much. It is to be regretted, however, that the demand for low-grade rubbish in cheap chrome aldes and semi-chrome clips is increasing, showing that retailers are pushing the sale of poor shoes in some towns, instead of bringing down the profit on the better-made lines.

Business in the shoe trade seems improving, and drummers now on the road are sending a fair amount of orders home. It cannot be said that trade is coming up to expectations, however, but it must be remembered that during the war shoe manufacturers greatly extended premises and plants; the slump in the export demand has upset their plans, and until this improves normal conditions cannot be looked for. There is quite a boom in sporting boots, however, and huge quantities of football boots are being turned out and sold in both chrome and vegetable tannages.

## LUMBER MARKET IMPROVES

CHICAGO, Illinois—The general market continues to better, with the greatest improvement shown in the demand for southern pine, according to the American Lumberman. "So far this year the market has been a declining one, but there are strong fundamental reasons why the market may now be expected to show some price increases. In fact this tendency has already been clearly pointed out by the advance in price of car material and some of the higher grades."

## BANKS IN CHINA DISPLAY ACTIVITY

Association of Thirty-Two Out of About Forty Modern Banks in All Lays Down Policy for Business Conduct

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The progress of banking in China is dealt with in the supplement to the Bankers Magazine of Peking, copies of which have now reached this country. Its importance both to the Chinese and to foreign traders lies primarily in the effect it is certain to have on the financial policy of the Chinese Government, which thereby in time may be largely reformed.

Chinese banks now supply the government, the manufacturers and social circles with financial assistance, but inasmuch as collective action and a definite policy are absolutely essential, the Bankers Association was formed to that end; there were originally 19 founders, but since then the total has been increased to 32 out of about 40 modern banks in all. Their policy may be summed up in the following phrase from the speech of the chairman of the association at the inaugural meeting:

"To find a proper channel to carry on their business, to create a credit for themselves, to mobilize finances, to increase their capital, to accumulate strong reserve funds, to stabilize the financial markets, to define a policy, to introduce reforms in the currency system, to provide means of promoting financial enterprises, to form a body or union and to work out an independent plan for managing finances."

The 19 original banks supplied the following figures for their operations in 1919:

Operations in 1919	Assets	Profits
Bank of China.....	\$317,341,172	\$3,456,323
Bank of Communications.....	147,360,098	\$319,999
Salt Industrial Bank.....	29,549,728	1,180,183
Nat'l Indust'l Bank.....	25,360,025	206,215
King Cheng Bk. Crpn.....	18,536,787	646,912
Sing Hwa Savings Bk.....	16,779,230	358,547
Nat'l Commercial Bk.....	18,246,426	171,700
Trung Fu Union Bk.....	7,440,640	222,118
Exch. Bk. of China.....	88,645,871	1,500,247
Peking Comm. Bk.....	4,407,721	80,327
Wu Tzu Comm. Bk.....	2,881,951	8,158
Chinhai Comm. Bk.....	(First report 1921)	
Dai Wen Agricul. Bk.....	1,582,528	22,041
Continental Bank.....	7,269,686	227,899
Young Bros. Bk. Co.....	6,194,050	400,000
The Ta Sun Bank.....	6,221,683	152,550
Sing Tung Com. Bk.....	4,465,594	212,084
Chinese Am. Bk. Com.....	(Just formed)	
Trung Lu Com. Bk.....	5,159,009	323,712

\*Dividend reserves. 1918. 1919 first term.

It is this banking group which financed the Railway Car Loan to the Chinese Government, and has since guaranteed the note issue of the Banque Industrielle.

## JAPANESE SILK INDUSTRY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—There is a tendency in the Japanese silk industry to increase production on the strength of the unexpectedly good business in the cocoon market, according to advices to the United States Department of Commerce. Filatures have also increased their capacity by 2.9 per cent. The estimated capacity of reeler at the beginning of the summer season was up to 301,677 pans, against 294,150 pans at that time last year.

The total capacity of the Japanese silk reeling industry shows an increase of 8457 pans, or 2.9 per cent. The quality and quantity of the 1921 spring cocoons were excellent. The crop was normal and in many prefectures better than usual.

## MONTGOMERY WARD SALES

CHICAGO, Illinois—Montgomery Ward & Co.'s sales for August totaled \$5,483,413, compared with \$7,751,458 in August, 1920, a decrease of \$2,268,045 or 29.26 per cent. Sales for the eight months ended August 31, were \$46,982,968, compared with \$74,598,208 for the same period last year, a decrease of \$27,615,238, or 36.85 per cent.

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EAST AND WEST  
SHOULD NOT MEET

Japanese Educator Says Migration Between Orient and Occident Should Be Discouraged by Student Exchange Aided

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BERKELEY, California.—Oriental and Occidental never should attempt to mix in matters of education, migration should be restricted both ways, and intermarriage never should be considered, in the opinion of Prof. Frank A. Brown, head of the oriental languages department of the University of California at Berkeley. A Japanese himself, Professor Brown presents the problem of the relations of the Asiatic with Americans from an angle of vision very new to men of his race. The following statement was given by the professor to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"The East and the West should be kept forever separate and distinct, and the Pacific ocean should be a boundary between them. Permanent immigration from either side should be most strongly discouraged."

"The whole truth of the matter is that oriental races can assimilate other races, but cannot themselves be assimilated. Western people who remain in the Orient, have no permanent influence on the Oriental, but are themselves absorbed and caught in the tremendous tide of yellow humanity. The American who stays too long in China, for example, becomes to all purposes a Chinese, but no matter how long the Chinese stays in America, he is a Chinese to the end. The Oriental never loses his racial identity through contact with people of the western nations."

Exchange Visits Proposed

While, however, should be exchanged between people of the cultured classes of the East and the West. Something equivalent to the Rhodes scholarships would be of enormous advantage, with the reservation that the western student should not remain too long in the East, as this would mean an inevitable loss of his nationality, and even of his racial characteristics.

"This separation of the peoples on either side of the Pacific Ocean would not, in my opinion, aggravate the estrangement already existing between Japan and America. The Japanese are as keenly aware of the problem with which the United States is confronted as are the Americans, and never will go to war with America over the immigration question. So far as I am able to see, the only possible cause of war between the United States and Japan would be the remote one of the interference of the United States in the internal affairs of the Orient. The attitude of Japan at the conference in Washington will be entirely in favor of disarmament."

Of course, there is no question of "disarmament" in the true sense of the word, as the conference in reality will be a conference on "armament" and the extent to which armament can be limited. Japan's position is such that she cannot disarm, but a slowing up in the army and navy program would be welcome. With her smaller income and resources, she could not keep pace with America in this respect, without working severe hardships on her people. The present Japanese army and navy is supported by taxes of the monumental size of which the American taxpayer has no conception. Part of the necessary money for battleships, for instance, is provided by economies in education which Americans would regard as impossible. Low tuition fees in the Japanese schools are unheard of, to say nothing of free education, and there is a burden of taxation that would be insupportable except for the Japanese genius for thrift.

China's Position

China is interested, not so much in disarming, as in having some one tell her how to disarm. She cannot lay down her arms, for she has no means of controlling the several armies in which Americans would regard as impossible. Low tuition fees in the Japanese schools are unheard of, to say nothing of free education, and there is a burden of taxation that would be insupportable except for the Japanese genius for thrift.

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The differences between the United States and Japan in the Orient will yield to a more intimate acquaintance and understanding between the two peoples. Nothing has been harder for the Japanese to understand than American altruism. The oriental thought looks for a double and ulterior motive behind every act, and American philanthropic measures in the Orient have been looked upon as disguised selfishness. When disarmament was first proposed, Japan was unresponsive, seeing in the proposal a Trojan horse, but a growing acquaintance with American ideals has tended to persuade her of American good faith, yet she has not wholly outgrown her suspicion of western peoples and their movements in the Orient.

The question of American interests in the island of Yap called for the Japanese press and government a number of wild and ill-advised statements, but the conclusion finally has been reached that, since the United States owns the Philippines, her interest in Yap is justified and should be recognized. The compromise whereby the cable from China to Yap is to be put in control of America under the Japanese mandate is a token of Japan's readiness to compromise for the sake of America's friendship.

In fact, what Japan wants in America is a friend. As she is not self-satisfied from the industrial point of view, she cannot exist in isolation, and what she desires more than anything else is, perhaps, the joint good-will of Great Britain and of the United States.

SPORTS ARE BONDS  
BETWEEN NATIONS

Donor of Davis Cup Says Amateur Sports Should Be Represented at Washington Parley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"If the nations of the world really wish to free the world from the menace of war, those represented at the disarmament conference at Washington cannot do better than select as one of their representatives a participant in amateur sport," said Dwight F. Davis, former internationalist, and donor of the Davis Cup, the foremost emblem of international sport, at a dinner given here by the United States Lawn Tennis Association to the members of the various challenging teams. This proposal was received with enthusiasm.

"True sportsmanship knows no nationality," said Mr. Davis, "and only those who have taken part in the friendly contests of the tennis court, the golf links and the playing field can realize the idea of the brotherhood of man. Sportsmen are the best, the real diplomats, and a contest such as that between Japan and the United States on the courts of Forest Hills does more to bring us to a better understanding of the real mind of our neighbor across the Pacific than hundreds of diplomatic notes and treaty negotiations."

"When I conceived the idea of offering a cup for international tennis it was merely as a sporting chance, in the hope that two or at most three countries would care to contest for it. In this year, when the representatives of 13 nations, extending from Denmark to India, from Tschoslovakia to Argentina, wished to contend for this idea of mine, then I realized that it had grown into an ideal; and this gives me courage to look forward to the day when the last bit of mutual distrust and failure to understand the mind of the other fellow will have departed, and we will contest our differences only in friendly rivalry. In the sportsmanlike manner, in which our contests this year for the cup have been fought. It is therefore with pleasure that I can greet the players of the challenging nation with their own rallying cheer, 'Dai Nippon, bannai-Hail, glorious Japan!'"

Captains of other representatives of six of the contesting nations were present at the dinner, including Ichiji Kumagae of Japan, the final challenger; R. Norris Williams 2d, captain of the United States team; Eric Tegner of Denmark, whose ancestors have been historic figures there since the Middle Ages; Norman Peach of Australia, the other contestant in the final round against Japan; Maxwell Wooman of the British Isles team, and A. R. de Joannis, secretary of the French Lawn Tennis Association.

Mr. de Joannis spoke eloquently of the sportsmanlike attitude of the United States throughout the various international contests, both here and in Europe, and expressed the hope that some day France would be able to take the Davis Cup to its own land, so as to have an opportunity to prove its own good will toward the nation which has shown such comradeship to its country, both in sport and in more serious business.

Herbert S. Myrick, president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, who presided, summed up the sentiments of all present when he said that nations are brought closer together by sportsmanship, and that he regarded this year's contest as a long advance toward international unity.

FAIR TARIFF LEAGUE  
AGAINST SENATE BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Fair Tariff League has sent to the Senate Committee on Finance a protest against the Fordney tariff bill, asserting that the bill violates the true conception of a protective tariff, which the league conceives to be a tariff that is fair, representing liberally the difference in cost of production at home and abroad.

The league opposes the Fordney bill as "deceptive and un-American, as the gravest menace to the general welfare ever incorporated in an American tariff, as provocative of retaliation and commercial war, as threatening the life of our foreign trade, export as well as import, and promotive of still greater internal distress, unemployment and higher prices."

The cause for the increase of prices which the bill would, it is asserted, bring about, is "hidden under the specious American valuation clause, a new trick which makes the importer pay duty on the American wholesale price, including whatever charges and exactions domestic interests may include in their prices."

The league insists that primarily protection is for the wage earner, and says: "Let it be so in fact."

CITIZENSHIP WORK PLANNED

HARTFORD, Connecticut.—A resolution approving of Americanization and citizenship work among Jews under the auspices of the Jewish Welfare Board was adopted at the convention of the New England Associated Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Associations. Establishment of community centers in cooperation with Hebrew associations, and special effort to fit immigrants to American institutions and conditions, were among the plans outlined.

IMPORTERS TRY TO  
FORESTALL TARIFF

Heavy Purchases Are Made in Europe in Anticipation of New Rates — Germany Receives Large Portion of Orders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Reports that American importers are making unusually heavy European purchases in anticipation of the new tariff rates, which will be almost prohibitive in some cases, are confirmed by advice received at the Department of Commerce from its foreign agents. Trade advisers are unanimous in reporting that the great bulk of these purchases are being made for the express purpose of bringing goods into the United States before the new tariff duties become effective. As the Senate Finance Committee has announced that taxation will be given the right of way after the recess, there is every indication that importers will succeed in landing large quantities of foreign goods in ample time to evade the tariff duties.

Germany is receiving a large portion of the orders. It is reported. Toys and novelties are being sought particularly, in view of the annual December holiday "shop early" campaign. Anticipating large purchases from Europe prior to the enactment of the tariff law, many American manufacturers urged interim tariff legislation. Ways and means members of the House sought to make the Fordney tariff rates effective from the day the bill was reported to the House but without success. Congressional leaders believed that the Senate would never agree to such a proposal.

American dye manufacturers already have protested that the competition of German dyes and dyestuffs will prove ruinous to the American business unless Congress places an embargo on their importation for three years. The emergency agricultural tariff bill, passed before the recess, gives partial relief by reason of its high duties on dyestuffs. It appears now that the permanent tariff bill will not be acted upon in the Senate at this session, and when it does finally emerge from the Finance Committee it will bear only a remote resemblance to the original Fordney bill which passed the House more than a month ago. While the Department of Commerce has no figures showing the relative amount of American purchases and the latest import figures for August do not indicate any extensive buying except in the case of Germany, officials believe, nevertheless, that the two months will show a decided increase in shipments brought into this country.

Attaining the real problem of agricultural education. Each new generation of farmers has to be taught to live in the country with little aid from rural social tradition. But in spite of all, it is Canada to maintain a stable and durable civilization, there must be maintained on the farms the best known farm practices and conditions of living in the country must be maintained satisfactory to those who are intelligent enough to farm well and generous enough to live well, and public-spirited enough to maintain unexhausted the soil's store of fertility.

In industrialism today the tendency is to pay what organized labor may demand, and by means of economic privileges not shared by agriculture, to pass on the costs of production to the consumer. Such conditions demand of the farmer business ability and economic knowledge not required in Canada 40 years ago."

AMERICAN CHEMISTS  
MEET WITH ENGLISH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—A program of far-reaching importance, involving every department of industry as well as practical arts, will be considered at the meeting of the American Chemical Society, commencing today. The meetings will be conducted through the week, in connection with the Chemical Society of Great Britain, whose representatives, having concluded their annual meeting at Montreal, Canada, arrived yesterday and are to participate in many of the meetings.

Today's sessions will involve chiefly the registration of the thousands of chemists who are expected, together with the meeting of the council of the society, both events to take place at the Chemists Club. The first meeting at which an address will be made is scheduled for tomorrow at the Columbia University Gymnasium. Francis P. Garvan, who as alien property custodian had charge of disposing of the German-owned dyestuffs industry, and was instrumental in organizing the Chemical Foundation, and who is now its president, will speak on "Chemistry and the State," and Sir William J. Pope of England and Prof. R. F. Ebdon of McGill University, Canada, will represent the visitors of the Society of Chemical Industry.

A number of important sectional meetings will also be held, in various parts of the university buildings, commencing at 2 o'clock, covering every question of chemistry, including food, sugar, dyestuffs, general organic, biological, inorganic and physical chemistry, leather, cellulose, rubber and education.

WOMEN TO PORTRAY  
INJUSTICES IN LAWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Inconsistencies and injustices to women under the present naturalization and citizenship laws are graphically shown in a play that has been prepared by Frederick P. Bagley, first vice-president of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, to spread appreciation of this problem. This unique dramatization of the processes of law, known as "How Maggie McTaggart Gained Her Citizenship," will be presented for the first time Thursday afternoon at Duxbury, Massachusetts.

One of the chief aims of the League of Women Voters, both as a local and a national body, has been to remove some of the obvious injustices of forfeiture and easy acquisition of citizenship by marriage. The first scene of the play, therefore, is a committee room in the National Capitol at Washington, and the action concerns itself with a hearing before the Immigration and Naturalization Committee on the women citizenship act introduced into Congress by John Jacob Rogers, Representative from Massachusetts. The pro and con of the measure is argued out, forming the dialogue of the play.

The second scene is an exposition in dramatized form of the method by which aliens are naturalized, showing the need of revision of naturalization laws in so far as they apply to women; at least. The plot of the play, brings out contrasts of the ease with which some women can gain their citizenship by marriage, others lose it in the same way, and how "Maggie McTaggart" progresses with the task of getting her citizenship and right to vote.

FARM WORKERS AND  
HIGHER EDUCATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—Prof. J. B. Reynolds of the Ontario College of Agriculture said at the Imperial Conference of Teachers that the present-day educational ideas were driving children away from the country districts. The speaker thought Canadians were apt to cherish the delusion that overall education and education was a means of escape from labor.

"Farms have changed hands and thus a means for continuing good farming practices has been wanting," said Professor Reynolds. "There have been no traditions possible with a shifting farm occupancy. Whole families have moved from country to town, and there has been a similar want of rural social tradition. With this lack of permanency has followed lack of incentive for farm improvement and for the addition of household conveniences. Thus rural utilities and rural improvement and rural beautification lag behind. Country schools have not kept pace with town schools. These facts are mentioned as con-

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RECRUITING FARM  
HELP IN VANCOUVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—Owing to the fact that Saskatchewan has been calling for 2000 more harvesters from this Province and that many men now out of work in this city refuse to accept the offer of employment, the Vancouver Relief Department has issued a pronouncement to the effect that all such men need expect no further unemployment relief here. Acting Mayor W. R. Owen said: "There are 3000 men wanted right away for work in the harvest fields at \$4 a day and board. Any able-bodied man looking for work in Vancouver should be willing to accept this employment. If he is unable to pay for his railway fare the city will see that it is advanced to him, but if he is unwilling to go I do not see any reason why he should be permitted to be any further charge on the city."

Since December last the city has been apportioning relief work to a large number of men. Nearly 2000 men have gone from this Province to the harvest fields already; thus greatly improving the unemployment situation.

RATE WAR REDUCES  
PUGET SOUND FARES

PORTLAND, Oregon.—A rate war is on between the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway and the river boats plying between this city and Astoria, and beach points, resulting in the fares being reduced to about one-fourth of the recent charge made, making the round-trip to Seaside \$3 and one way trips to Astoria \$1. The action of the Columbia River line may foreshadow the method that the railroad may take in its electric lines in the valley to meet the automobile bus competition. Mr. Skinner, traffic manager of the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway, states that the losses in passenger travel to the company by boat, jitney and private automobile competition, plus general business depression, will be about \$150,000. Twenty years ago, shortly after the Astoria & Columbia River Railroad was put in operation, a rate war was started which brought the fare down to 25 cents on trains and boats between Portland and Astoria.

## CAFES

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## HOTELS AND RESORTS

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Since December last the city has been apportioning relief work to a large number of men. Nearly 2000 men have gone from this Province to the harvest fields already; thus greatly improving the unemployment situation.

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PUGET SOUND FARES

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## CHINESE-AMERICAN PORT IS PROPOSED

Terminal to Be Established on  
Pacific Coast, With Bank  
and Docks—Purpose Is to  
Strengthen Trade Relations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast News Office  
OAKLAND, California—Chinese on  
the Pacific coast of the United States,  
from the British Columbia border  
southward to San Diego, have united  
to establish a port terminal, with  
docks and warehouses, an Asiatic  
bank, and a Chinese monthly trade  
journal. Funds have been subscribed  
for these projects, the trade journal's  
office has been located in San Francisco,  
and publication will commence  
January 1, 1922, while a committee is  
now touring the ports of Seattle,  
Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles,  
to determine which harbor will  
best serve for the location of the terminal  
and the bank.

These important developments in the  
commerce between the United States  
and Asia were announced officially at  
the eighth combined convention of the  
Chinese Native Sons of the Golden  
West and the Chinese-American Citizens  
Alliance, just brought to a successful  
termination in Oakland. The  
Oakland parlor of the Chinese Native  
Sons, of which C. L. Chan is secretary,  
acted as host to the nearly 2000 visiting  
delegates.

### An American Trade Base

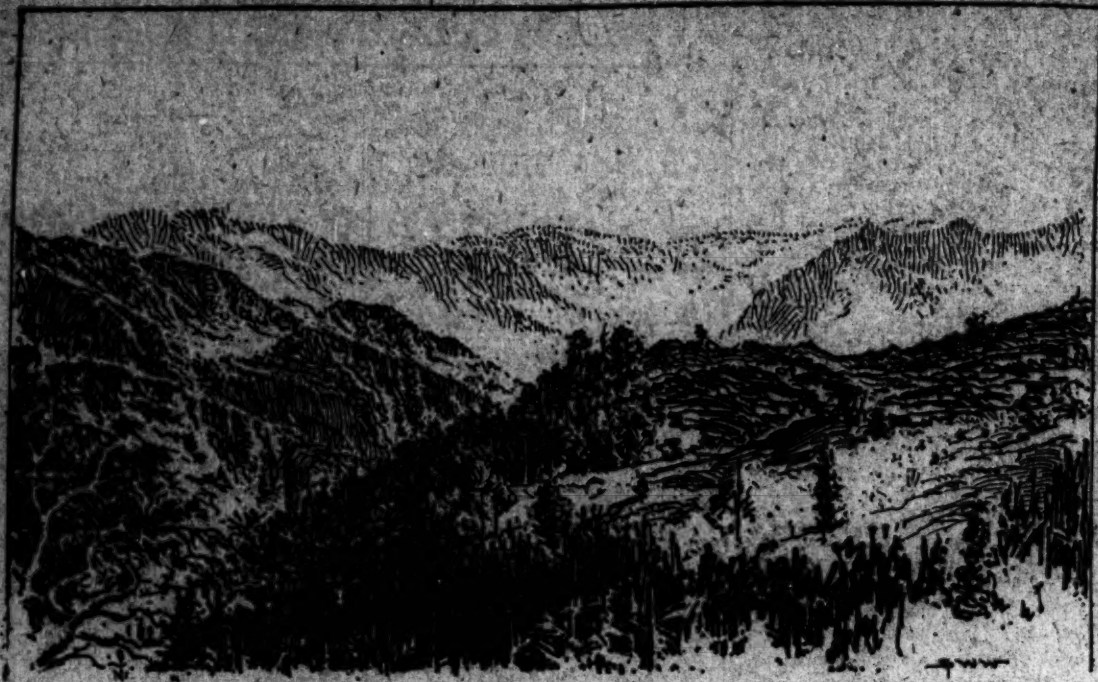
"Closer trade relations between the  
United States and China, and a better  
understanding on the part of both  
Americans and Chinese, with an American  
city acting as a connecting link  
between the two countries, is the object  
of the plans," said Mr. Chan to a  
representative of The Christian  
Science Monitor. "In this undertaking  
virtually all the Chinese residents  
of the United States, from Canada to  
Mexico, and from Nevada and Arizona  
to the coast, have combined, to the  
extent of subscribing more than \$500-  
000 in the 10 months since the plan  
was first quietly set afoot. Three  
business organizations are being  
formed, one of which will construct  
and maintain a terminal, warehouses  
and docks at an American port on the  
Pacific Ocean, for Chinese trade. The  
second organization will finance and  
direct a bank to facilitate commercial  
and financial exchanges between the  
two countries. The third organization,  
which has been completed and is  
in actual operation, will establish  
a trade publication, printed in both  
Chinese and English, for circulation  
in America and in China.

"Through these three organizations,  
and through the two organizations  
within which the three were conceived  
and are being carried out—the Chinese  
Native Sons of the Golden West and  
the Chinese-American Citizens Alliance—  
we believe we can induce our  
countrymen to send the larger part  
of their products and raw materials  
to this country, and to buy heavily of  
American manufactured goods. The  
proposition has been under consideration  
by Chinese all up and down the  
coast for several years, but the world  
war delayed it, and it was not until  
a year ago that actual work was  
commenced on it. Now we have sufficient  
funds subscribed to finance all three  
operations, and more money and sub-  
scriptions are coming in all the time.  
It has been decided that the project is  
now firmly enough on its feet to make  
a public announcement of it. We  
have the assurance of the state au-  
thorities of California, Washington,  
Oregon, Arizona, Nevada and New  
Mexico that they will do all they can  
to assist us, and the Department of  
Commerce of the United States has  
given us its aid, both in formulating  
plans and in the actual work of or-  
ganization.

### Chinese in Control

"In all three organizations we shall  
have more than 5000 stockholders, all  
Chinese, but all either naturalized here  
prior to the exclusion act, or born  
here since. We have made our  
fortunes here, either small or large, as  
the case may be; America has given us  
abundance, comfort and safety, and  
we believe we should invest such  
moneys as we have in the country  
which allowed us to make those  
moneys under the protection of its  
flag. For this reason, we are allow-  
ing no Chinese from China, Canada,  
Mexico, or any other country but the  
United States, to come into these cor-  
porations, no matter how much money  
they may have or what inducements  
they may offer for entry. One of the  
principal tasks of the present conven-  
tion was the selection of the port at  
which the terminal would be located.  
This we were unable to do, owing to  
the many conflicting claims presented,  
and a committee was named which is  
to start immediately on an inspection  
tour of Seattle, Portland, San Francisco,  
Oakland, Los Angeles, and San Diego,  
to compare facilities and opportu-  
nities in each. The bank probably  
will be located at the same port as  
the terminal. The trade publica-  
tion's office have been definitely  
located in San Francisco, and \$30,000  
has been set aside for the establish-  
ment and development of this publica-  
tion.

"It is my opinion that the terminal  
will be located in Oakland, largely  
because water-front land can be pur-  
chased more cheaply here, with just  
as short and good, deep-water con-  
nection with the Pacific Ocean as at  
the other ports where water-front  
property is much higher. Rail con-  
nection from Oakland across the contin-  
ent is as good as that of the other  
ports, better, in fact, than that at  
San Francisco, though it seems prob-  
able that the bank will be located in  
San Francisco, just across the bay  
from Oakland, owing to the better  
banking facilities available there."



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### View from the Takht-i-Suliman

## SOLOMON'S THRONE

By Col. Sir Thomas Hingford Holdich, K. C. M. G., K. C. I. E.

When Solomon took a dusky bride  
from India, he took her to a well-  
known mountain top of the northwest  
frontier, that she might have a long  
last look at her country before finally  
winging flight to Jerusalem. Such at  
least is the Moslem tradition of the  
frontier hills, but like most such tradi-  
tions it has its weak points. The weak-  
est, perhaps, is that from the Throne  
of Solomon she would see little of  
India, and that little just a streak of  
perhaps the most unattractive of its  
outer fringe of desert borderland.  
Looking downward and eastward from  
the craggy limestone cliffs of this  
world landmark there is stretching  
outward from below a vast tumbled  
mass of frontier hills, gray topped and  
desolate, with a scattered vegetation  
strewn about them which form an ir-  
regular band of rugged serrated  
ridges which face the Indus and main-  
tain an impenetrable barrier between  
the plains of the Indus and Afghanis-  
tan.

Afghanistan lies to the west on the  
other side of the "Throne." These suc-  
cessive ridge waves are not quite so  
impenetrable as they look for the main  
lines of drainage from the uplands to  
the plains often cut transversely  
across them and afford a means of ap-  
proach which may be compared to  
that of an extremely narrow and dif-  
ficult railway. Where these suc-  
cessive ridges meet, there are hard-  
cracked conglomerate walls and hard-  
baked clay outcrops, rifted and split  
by the passage of this upland drainage  
there are many terrific gorges and  
towering passages, all of which, how-  
ever, are included in the official  
designation of a "frontier pass." In  
among the hills, but hardly discernible  
from the mountain throne, are nar-  
row little valleys where an occasional  
trickle of briny fluid meandering  
between white salt-edged banks fringed  
with tamarisk constitutes the local  
water supply, and furnishes opportu-  
nity for a native man and his two  
oxen.

But the overlook generally is one  
of gray desolation. Beyond the foot-  
hills where the plains begin, distance  
perhaps lends some enchantment to  
the view. There are gleams of yellow  
and interspersed by mud flats cov-  
ered with a sallow greenery of tamar-  
isk, and right away against the  
pale eastern sky there may be dis-  
cerned, when dust haze permits, a  
long purple streak which denotes a  
line of trees and the silvery flash  
of water from the river which de-  
notes the river Indus.

It is that last fond look over her  
country where that of a Punjabi, it is  
conceivable that he recalled dreams of  
a soft girl's existence in some mud-  
bank shanty by the Indus, but if the  
lady were, as she should have been,  
a princess from the cities of the plains,  
there must have been little satisfac-  
tion in that last glimpse of the golden  
East. Europeans on the frontier  
gave the name Takht-i-Suliman to a  
concrete mass of double ridged moun-  
tain about 10 miles in length and two  
in width which from the plains pre-  
sents the appearance of a flat table-  
land; sagging somewhat in the middle  
but otherwise not unlike that which  
dominates Capetown.

As a matter of fact it is anything  
but flat topped. The two parallel  
ridges from which its eastern and  
western flanks are connected by a  
sort of isthmus in the center, and from  
it north and south deeply rifted  
gorges sink downward many thou-  
sands of feet, setting an impassable  
bar to the position of the present "Ziarat"  
(or holy place of pilgrimage), which is  
at the southern end of the eastern  
ridge and not nearly so high, although  
nearly as inaccessible. No good Mu-  
hammadan will question the wisdom  
of the decision which has planted per-  
haps the most sacred, certainly the  
most celebrated, of all frontier siarats  
on a narrow shelf of rock facing the  
plains, which demands courage and en-  
durance, combined with good moun-  
taineering capacity, to reach at any  
time.

The Takht-i-Suliman rises above the  
dusky frontier hills, a conspicuous

feature from the Indus plains and one  
on which our forerunners in the Pun-  
jab gazed with speculative eyes for  
half a century before anyone started  
to find out all about it. And it might  
have remained a mystery mountain  
still (for it is many years since it was  
ascended) but for the geographical  
necessity for fixing it in a compre-  
hensive scheme of frontier triangulation.  
To leave it out of the reckoning was  
unthinkable.

Equally unthinkable was the way to  
approach it, for Solomon's throne is  
not in Afghanistan but in the hands of  
one of the most truculent and fiercely  
independent of all those independent  
people who are subject to the British  
"sphere of influence" only. It need  
not be a matter of much surprise that  
the wildest, most fanatical, and most  
aggressive of all the peoples with  
whom the former British Ambassador  
to Washington will have to deal, as  
Viceroys of India, are to be found in  
the frontier hills. It is the natural  
sequence of historical and pre-historic  
events.

From time immemorial all Asia has  
stretched out copetuous hands toward  
India. From the earliest of unrec-  
orded days Aryans, Dravidians, Turks  
and Mongols have attacked such west-  
ern gates as were nearest them and  
occasionally passed in floods to the  
coastal plains. But they did not all  
set through, and while some shirked  
the fierce heat of the plains and there  
found valleys to their liking hidden  
in the folds of the hills, others again  
were driven by later invaders into  
their wildest recesses.

"Thus it is that you may find repre-  
sentatives of almost every Asiatic race  
in that independent zone, each race re-  
taining much of its original character-  
istics, and all, with one consent, ready  
for general mischief. There is no af-  
finity between them any more than  
there is between the Aryan stock of  
northern India and the Dravidian peo-  
ples of the south. They are simply  
and fiercely independent; but they are  
ready, especially in the north, to claim  
assistance from the Afghan when they  
want it.

"Thus it was that a small section of one  
clan that started the trouble that led  
at long last to the ascent of the Takht.  
A small military expedition was  
equipped for their correction and the  
objective of that expedition was that  
traditional throne from which the veil  
was to be lifted forever, while the  
unlucky survey officer was to obtain  
the observations for which so far  
he had sighed in vain. Vaguely it was  
known that a route was to be found by  
following the bed of one of those  
mountain streams which, starting  
from behind the mountain, made its  
way through rifts and constricted  
channels to the Indus plain.

The route selected was in fact a  
very ancient trade route, but it was  
said to be blocked hopelessly by a  
fall of limestone which had become  
famous from Bokhara to the Indus as  
the "Darbarrah" rock. It was years  
since any use had been made of that  
route. However, camels were col-  
lected from Nasir (Afghan) traders  
that could be trusted to climb any  
where, and the little force of Sikhs  
infantry with two mountain guides  
(no Europeans, no pioneers and no  
sappers) made their indigested way  
for two days, until, at the close of  
the second, they found themselves  
hard up against the "Darbarrah" rock.

A vast square mass of limestone  
from 40 to 50 feet thick had fallen  
from the cliffs, and had set a per-  
manent bar to trade enterprise by this  
route for ever. As our political guide  
and counselor sat on the top with the  
chief of the staff there was anxiety  
written all over him. We had only  
15 days' rations and the whole expe-  
dition had to be back on the plains  
within a fortnight. To shorten the  
tale, it took five precious days of gun-  
powder blasting, camel unloading and  
camel shoving through that needful  
eye, to get through; but we got  
through, and we were sitting at the  
western foot of the great escarpment  
of the Takht gazing at its apparently  
unscaleable buttresses in another two  
days, wondering how on earth we  
were to get up. All along the top of  
this formidable cliff we could see our  
rejoicing enemy executing war dances  
with their weapons flashing in the  
sunlight for miles, and straight be-  
fore us, we were told, was our "only  
way."

As far as the foot of the upper cliff  
wall the climb was known to be prac-  
ticable, but the cliff itself was only  
negotiable by a crack or "chimney"  
which allowed but one man to pass at  
a time, and which one man at a time  
could easily hold against a whole  
army. I have seen many tight places,  
including the overrated Dargal, but  
none so tight as that held by the  
Kedarsal clan of the Sherani tribe.

There they were, casting their de-  
lusive laughter down the wind to us.  
Our Nasir (Afghan) camel men were  
truculently chaffing us also, their  
laughter too was loud and long, and  
they clearly judged that the Sahibs  
were a little off their "izzat" (an un-  
translatable word meaning both luck  
and prestige) and so indeed it seemed.  
Nothing that had been told us quite  
equalled the reality. Only our politi-  
cal leader had promised one Jumal,  
the chief of the clan, that he would  
meet him on the next day and he  
had to keep his word.

Luckily the work persistently car-  
ried on by the surveyors came in use-  
fully here. Seeing well ahead of the  
position it appeared that a nullah ran  
parallel to the pool of the mountain,  
gradually rising in the far distance  
to a confused mass of juniper-covered  
debris which might or might not lead  
upward and turn the position. The  
Kedarsals had given themselves away  
by that war dance. Clearly there was  
a connected line of posts all along the  
cliff edge if we could only reach the  
far end. It had to be done at night.

Oh! that long climb over the  
boulder-covered bed of the nullah,  
with the glint of stars above but no  
other light—the anxiety of selecting  
the right line to follow where torrents  
from the scarred cliffs on our left had  
made entanglements; the joy of look-  
ing up to detect the silhouettes of  
juniper against the sky, and then the  
long struggle up the steep slopes till  
we stretched ourselves on the cliff  
edge in the pale light of early  
morning!

"Shall I ever forget it? To our  
amazement all the posts had been  
abandoned. All had collected on the  
main position for a real good time  
when the Sahibs and Sikhs came  
climbing up that chimney. So we  
crept cautiously along—not a shot  
was fired—and in an hour or two we  
lit on a strange scene. A deep gap in  
the continuity of the cliff edge sud-  
denly intervened. At the bottom of  
that gap the whole body of Kedarsal  
warriors were setting up stone  
defenses—many with their necks  
stretched out gazing down at the im-  
possible little force which was to make  
the direct attack.

It was a busy scene, and we were  
suddenly right above it. At that in-  
stant the first shell from below came  
curling up and burst into fragments  
over the defense. The Kedarsals set  
up a yell of derision. This was too  
much for the Sikhs above them. The  
surprise was complete. There fol-  
lowed such a getting away as I have  
never seen since, and as the first man  
up (our political chief) set his foot on  
the mountain top, he was faced by  
Jumal, whom he had promised to meet.  
But Jumal had no word to say then or  
thereafter. It was thus they met.

## SOUTH DAKOTA TAX RATE IS REDUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—A  
reduction in both the total assessed  
valuation and the state tax levy for  
1921, as compared with last year, was  
announced by the state tax commis-  
sioners after the final equalization  
work was completed. The state tax  
for ordinary expense was reduced  
from one and six-tenths mills to one  
mill. Other items are one mill for  
highway purposes, thirty-five hun-  
dredths mills for the highway sink-  
ing fund, five hundredths mills for the  
land settlement sinking fund and one-  
tenth mill as authorized by the last  
Legislature for the state bridge fund,  
making a total of one and six-tenths  
mills against one and seventy-eight  
hundredths last year. The assessed  
valuation of personal property is \$235-  
83,410, while the valuation of the real  
property assessed amounts to \$1,611-  
108,843. The total of all assessed  
property in the State is \$2,064,408,790,  
approximately 9 per cent less than  
in 1920.

### ROOSEVELT TABLE DEDICATED

HINCKLEY, Maine—A bronze table-  
tomb, commemorative of Theodore  
Roosevelt's activities as a naturalist  
and exponent of outdoor life, was  
dedicated here yesterday at the Good  
Will Farm, an educational school for  
boys. The tablet, donated by A. New-  
ton Plummer of New York, sets on a  
stone monument erected on the school  
grounds. One of the stones in the  
monument was presented by Mrs.  
Theodore Roosevelt from the Roose-  
velt homestead at Oyster Bay, New  
York.

## SCHOOLS IGNORANT OF TOPICS OF DAY

Test of All Sorts of Students by  
Institute of Public Service  
Shows Few Well Informed in  
World's Current Happenings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"No democ-  
racy can expect straight thinking at  
election times, and in industrial and  
political crises, from a public that is  
not trained while at school to read  
regularly, to enjoy and to think  
straight about current events," de-  
clares Julius H. Barnes, chairman of  
the Institute for Public Service.

As a Labor Day message to the  
country, the institute makes public its  
observations on a current events test  
that was conducted by a periodical  
among 17,500 school and college stu-  
dents in all parts of the country who  
averaged only 44 per cent. This  
means that less than half were well  
informed on current events.

"Whether or not the American  
Federation of Labor," says the in-  
stitute, "is right in claiming that present  
textbooks are both without and  
against Labor's viewpoint, there is  
reason to wonder whether the general  
public has not less to fear from even  
biased histories than from schools  
that do not teach current events."

"The test questions were not catch  
questions calling for freak memories.  
They called for knowledge and under-  
standing of frequently mentioned men,  
places and issues affecting our  
national life.

"They dealt with no problems  
beyond the comprehension of grammar  
school graduates, but they did call for  
right study of current events."

"The test questions were not catch  
questions calling for freak memories.  
They called for knowledge and under-  
standing of frequently mentioned men,  
places and issues affecting our  
national life.

"These returns are from the most  
favored young men and young women  
in high schools and colleges for whose  
education Labor and Capital alike are  
being taxed from \$150 to \$300 a year  
per student, besides the cost of their  
support and the worth of their time  
while studying. These conclusions  
seem to lie near the surface:

"1. Unless schools teach current  
events, young people will get an  
education in school and college will  
put off learning how to study them  
until after their school days.

"2. Instantaneous exposure or long  
time exposure to current events, i. e.,  
reading or hearing about them with-  
out being tested on what is understood  
and digested, will leave students con-  
fused and helpless in thinking about  
vital public problems.

"3. Where current events are  
studied and tested, young America can  
easily be taught how to read, to enjoy  
reading and to think straight about  
critical current events. Numerous  
papers came in from grammar school  
seniors who answered all the most  
important questions.

"4. What thousands of teachers are  
already trying, and what hundreds of  
teachers are already doing well, 200,000  
teachers in upper grades, high schools  
and colleges can do so well that what-  
ever else graduates may lack, they  
will not lack training in an analysis  
of the moving picture of current  
events."

### AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office  
DURHAM, New Hampshire—Elimi-  
nation of waste motions in the agri-  
cultural practices and teaching of agri-  
culture by the "survey method" were  
topics discussed at the third annual  
conference of high school teachers of  
agriculture at New Hampshire Col-  
lege. Prof. C. P. Gentry of the  
Connecticut Agricultural College  
urged the teachers to send their boys  
out among the farmers of their own  
community to learn their different ag-  
ricultural practices and then hold  
discussions upon their merits.

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## THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

## SEVERIN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

French Pantomime Talks of His Art

PARIS, France.—During the past year there has been a remarkable revival in France of the art of pantomime. There are one or two celebrated mimes, such as Séverin and Parris, who have enjoyed more popularity than ever. They have appeared in immense music halls, in such wordless plays as *Catulle Mendès' "Chant d'Amour"*, and several theaters have produced new wordless plays which have been extremely successful. A new taste is being formed for this kind of entertainment.

Yet there are few actors whose features are so perfectly mobile and so expressive as the features of Séverin and moreover the art of pantomime does not appear to be widely known in these days. The most famous predecessors of Séverin were Debureau and Rouffe. Séverin himself has been before the public for many years but pantomime has certainly during the past decade suffered an eclipse and it is only now that it is returning to favor.

Séverin was willing to talk about the art of pantomime. "The gesture," he says, "is superior to the spoken word, because it can be made to harmonize with the grace or the strength of the actors. After all, pantomime is at the base of all expression on the stage. I have consecrated many years to the development of the resources of this art and I firmly believe in its future, in its logical evolution."

"I have an ardent faith in a formula that so many poets, musicians, and others have adopted or have applauded. The other day the celebrated manager and critic, Antoine, declared that nothing had been done in France for the pantomime. It is unfortunately true. Nevertheless the pantomime, as it has been taught me by my masters, is a form of art which is exclusively French."

"It is not essentially French—it is one of France's contributions to the world of art—the art of the mime, the favor that has been accorded to new theatrical manifestations that come from abroad. I realize the importance of what is being done by the Russians, for example, but how can we abandon the ballet-pantomime which is so incontestably national?"

"What strikes me most in the principal essays of foreign artists, such as Serge de Diaghilev and Nikita Balieff, is precisely the way in which they borrow their effects from the French pantomime. 'Chant d'Amour,' 'Les Soldats de Bois,' and other pieces depend exclusively on mimicry. It is hardly too much to say that what is regarded as a most successful evolution is simply a reversion to the most primitive traditions of pantomime."

"But in reality, although the Swedish and the Russian ballets avail themselves of the pantomime art and have thus modified the dance as it was formerly understood, they are astonishingly ignorant of the rules of pantomime. The public is rarely aware that the gestures are too immobile and the gestures are frequently maladroits in the ballets that they now see."

He went on to argue that it was impossible to improvise mimicry. What resulted were mere grimaces which were unsatisfactory, often exaggerated and displeasing. Pantomime had its school like all the other arts, and to preserve for the stage only the expressions which were the most sober, the clearest, and the most moving, it was necessary to have studied all the scales of expression and to be able to play as one plays on an instrument. It is only those who do not appreciate what pantomime really is, who mock at conventional gestures and expressions. They must be conventional, they cannot be improvised, they have to be studied exactly as music is studied or as the dance is studied. What would be said of anyone who pretended to make use of music or to dance without a profound knowledge of the technique? There is a technique of pantomime as there is a technique of other arts.

"Personally," he continued, "I have a predilection for the personage of Pierrot. It is a traditional type which is particularly adapted to pantomimic expression. Nevertheless it is not true that it is my only character." Séverin recalled that he had played in the part of a sailor in *"L'Ombre Rouge"* of Alfred Mortier, which was recently produced in one of the Paris theaters. Obviously he could not employ his favorite device—the white face which shows every movement of the features and the long, loose robe which emphasizes the gestures—but with other means he obtained his effects without speaking.

He confessed, however, that the French character of Pierrot appealed to him most and was the best adapted to the fantasies of pantomime. Pierrot, he said, has never belonged to Italian comedy. As far back as we can go we do not find him associated with Puccini, Ariosto, and Columbine. Watteau did not know Pierrot. Pierrot is not only French; he is Parisian.

According to Séverin it was Charles Debureau, a century ago, who invented the Pierrot who is known today. It was largely by chance. Playing in pantomime, this most illustrious of mimes was representing a specter. He used white powder, and, finding that his face was too dull in expression, he experimented by marking in deep black the eyebrows and in deep red the lips. Séverin was still without his conventional costume and indeed the white visage had little success. Debureau sought to discover the reasons of his check, and in experimenting before the glass found that on this pale mask it was possible to depict all kinds of emotions. Until that time the play of features had not

been developed in pantomime. On the contrary the actors wore masks and depended on their grotesque appearance and their attitudes. Debureau tried to use his eyes and his mouth, expressing emotions and feelings by the mobility of his features. That was the origin of modern pantomime and of Pierrot, for Debureau quickly added white garments to the white face. Since then the poets and the mimes have made Pierrot a symbolic personage who embodies all human feelings. He has become a type. Séverin is the inheritor of a tradition of comparatively recent date.

Although Séverin himself is thus fond of Pierrot he believes that the pantomime as he understands it can be separated from this character and can be greatly developed. He believes that pantomimic expression can be joined in a sounder fashion to the dance and to music and to décor and color. There is indeed no limit, he says, to the possibilities of an art which would take pantomime as its base.

"I have devoted my life to that form of expression. I know some excellent mimes and I have a pupil who will be a great artist. When some of the present scenic experiments will have become wearisome the pantomime will know again its old triumph, for it permits the artist to unite for the joy of the eyes and of the intelligence, profound thought, beautiful stories, and noble symbols, expressed in looks and gestures, to the sister arts of poetry, music, painting, and the dance."

## THE YPSILANTI PLAYERS

Community Theater in a Michigan Town

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YPSILANTI, Michigan.—Six performances a week with a season of five months is the ambitious program just announced by the community playhouse of this town 30 miles from Detroit. The Ypsilanti Players, one of the pioneer groups in the little theater movement, their history, covering seven years of creditable accomplishment, is particularly instructive for other communities because they disclaim possessing any advantages not found in other towns. During that time practically the whole field of the one-act drama was covered. The short plays of most of the leading American and European dramatists were given presentation.

"Any other community can duplicate what we have done," asserted Daniel Leach, Jr., Jr., leader of the Ypsilanti Players, "because our talent was not found ready-made but was developed out of the ordinary people one finds in every town. We had to grope our way without any professional instruction. The success of our experiment proves that the average community neglects to bring out the potential capacities of its people. A venture like ours simply uncovers talent along various lines that would ordinarily remain unrecognized."

"For example, when we needed certain properties for one of our plays, a woman offered to fashion what we wanted out of plaster. She proved to be a first-rate amateur sculptress and her ability has since been a great asset to us. But the point is that we thought we knew this woman when we were entirely unaware of her pronounced capability along artistic lines. Our activities brought her skill to light. Unsuspected histrionic ability has been discovered in people whose previous evaluation by the rest of us entirely belied their versatility."

Hardly a week passes without visits from theatrical personages, dramatists, professors of the drama and critics who come to Ypsilanti to find out how the Players conduct their activities and to ascertain what peculiar local conditions gave rise to an institution with such high standards of excellence. The most significant fact of all is that the Playhouse is not merely the hobby of an isolated group. It enlists the interest of the entire community. The tradesmen are as enthusiastic supporters of the Playhouse as the teachers, the club-women and the professional men. The barber and the carpenter, who would ordinarily shun anything having a "high-brow" tone, sit rapt as they watch the unfolding of a plot of Lord Dunsany's, Lady Gregory's or Andreyev's because, in addition to any artistic appreciation, there is a peculiar fascination in seeing one's own townsmen and neighbors in strange costumes and unfamiliar roles. The popular taste is thus educated and an appreciation developed for the best products of dramatic writers.

The Playhouse is a reconstructed barn which has been fitted up with all the mechanical appliances of play production. The stage is larger than the audience space, which offers seating capacity for 70 spectators. The pride of the Players is their unusually complete and effective electrical equipment. It makes possible a wide range of lighting effects. Dressing-rooms, a green room, a kitchenette and a heater are located in the basement.

A program usually consists of three one-act plays. The casting committee not only fills parts from the active group of 45 persons who constitute the Players proper, but from the rest of the community as the occasion demands it. A given bill holds the boards for a week. This winter a cast will play six nights in succession, but when the week is over these people will probably be relieved from further duty as actors for the rest of the season. Thus each week brings a new cast before the audience. The Ypsilanti organization deserves commendation as a patron of art and literature because it especially encourages plays by new authors. Mr. Quirk showed the reporter a sizable pile of manuscripts from authors in

various parts of the country which had been submitted to the Players for production. Incidentally, the encouragement given the successful applicants is not merely laudatory but substantial, since royalties are paid on all plays accepted.

When the Players began their ac-



Miss Fay Compton and Leon Quartermaine  
In the London revival of Barrie's "Quality Street"

## "QUALITY STREET"

Barrie Comedy Revived in London  
By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"Quality Street," by J. M. Barrie, revived at the Haymarket Theater, London. The cast: Valentine Brown, Leon Quartermaine, Ensign Blades, Nigel Bruce, Lieutenant Spicer, Cecil Trueman, Recruiting Sergeant, Gordon Barker, A. W. W. Palmer, Master Arthur Wellesley Tomson, Robert Henderson, Miss Susan Throssel, Mary Jerrold, Miss Willoughby, Mary Barton, Miss Henrietta Turnbull, Nancy Kenyon, Miss Charlotte Parratt, Dorothy Russell, Miss Isabella, Hilda Trevelyan, Harriet, Ruth Morgan, Miss Phoebe Throssel, Fay Compton.

LONDON, England.—This play is a play of refined trivialities. It is Barrie nearly at his best. Its quaintness, aroma, charm, are as alluring as August, 1921, as 20 years ago when it was first produced. The present revival is the second during that period, but that the play has the same universal appeal as in 1913, when it was first revived, was proved by the enthusiasm of the audience. Perhaps the background of the play—the Napoleonic wars—was more point to it by reason of our own proximity to the great war.

Whatever it is that endears a play to the heart of the public, and no man knows—"Quality Street" seemed, welcome to audience and player alike, for the acting was evenly good. Now and again it seemed that the "quaint" talk of little stilted and we even thought Miss Fay Compton, a most lovely Phoebe, lapses at moments of particular feeling into a modern accent.

But it would not be the greatest compliment, as is fashionable in notices of plays, to mention individually the performance of this actor or that actress as "able" or "charming." Every one knows the story of "Quality Street" and every one knows the values of Mr. Leon Quartermaine, and the others; but every one who wishes to see a play thought of and presented as a whole should see this revival of "Quality Street." It is one of the few instances in which we have seen an interior play setting with any relation to the play's mood. This is so successful at the Haymarket that it would almost pass unnoticed if attention is not drawn to the exquisite precision and delicacy of detail in the design of the room.

The nicety of dialogue in the play is the more obvious, of course, but in the setting there is an echo of the same lightness and refinement. The setting helps, as it should; the play, and the play the setting, so that they are not two separate things, but fused into one whole. The chief point about this room is that it is architectural. This is to be expected, for Sir Edwin Lutyens R. A. designed it. But it is one thing to make architecture with bricks and mortar and quite another with canvas and paint. Sir Edwin has succeeded here absolutely—the view of the street outside of very Lutyens houses, the moldings inside carefully designed and executed "practically" and not in paint, the furniture, chosen with the truest nicety. The staircase leading upstairs is a gem of visual full of charm and mystery. The importance of the black skirting must not be overlooked. All these things, controlled by a master, have produced a setting which we do not remember to have seen equalled here. The costumes were chosen with happy regard for the contrast they make in a picture full of harmony.

One is convinced that a great deal of the success of this revival is due to the setting. Having a subtle influence on the audience through the happiness of its atmosphere and the irresistible charm of moldings, color, furniture, pictures, angles and spaces rightly arranged.

## THE BUTLER IN DRAMA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

No man is a hero to his valet, and one may suppose that in real life no butler holds such a prominent place in his employer's confidences as he is frequently shown to possess on the stage. Now we are not going to pick a bone with William Gillette, who appeared a short time ago in a comedy in which he played the title role, according to the program, when as a fact the butler in the play was equally if not more prominent. The picking is really with the system, older than Molière or the stage of ancient Rome, which overemphasizes any kind of servant in a play.

Mr. Gillette, who in this particular piece, made a confidant of his butler and was on a footing of unusual dependence upon him, seems to have gone out of his way to get one of the very best of stage butlers. Of course he found him in an Englishman, for it goes without saying that if your Englishman can play a "gentleman" role to perfection, he can also represent perfectly that indispensable shadow of a gentleman, the soft-voiced obsequious "gent of the pantry."

But enough of Mr. Gillette's butler, for which, however, one thanks this master of repose in acting, since it gives one a peg on which to hang the theme. This is the surprising nearness of that era of conventional stage types of playwrights who were not naturally sincere, who could not distinguish themselves from a sense of the theater, who had the audience ever in mind and who judged almost everything they wrote by first weighing it in the scales of theatrical effect. It seems only yesterday that Clyde Fitch was spooling good first acts by artificial handling of the drama of character in the succeeding acts, that Bronson Howard was writing snobbish plays and becoming popular through the medium of frivolous farce, that Arthur Wing Pinero and Henry Arthur Jones were treating us to asides, soliloquies and stage puppets, or introducing servants to tell each other the obvious in order to get the story adequately explained.

When one begins to ask why they were ever slaves to such dramatic fads and artificialities, a study of not merely the contemporary stage but of the era itself is involved. The task is an illuminating one, and will explain in large measure why a man like Dion Boucicault could spend the greater part of his public career as a playwright without bothering much about an original motive or troubling to draw a genuinely human character.

For the theater is primarily the mirror of public thought, and because that thought has undergone improvement through the labors of original writers like Ibsen, the play itself today is a great advance on the naive days of Tom Robertson and Dion Boucicault. It no longer records the triumphs of the ordinary and the conventional.

It is rather alarming to think, however, that we are saved from this lifeless, artificial theater only because we happen to be writing plays in a reformed age, that we are comparatively free from the "butlerism" thanks to the reformers. Had we not caught what may be termed the "spirit of the age" and translated it in terms of the theater perhaps we might still be using asides, soliloquies and servants to clumsily open our best plays for their gabbles. Perhaps with an example before us of a recrudescence of this "butlerism" in William Gillette's play and another in the frank melodrama of that other William, Mr. Archer, we ought to assume that we are not yet wholly out of the wood. Both America and England had a similar attack of "butlerism," indeed, during the period of the great war, and of course it was notoriously rampant in 1898, when sensational melodrama held the American stage, depicting the destruction of the Maine and Admiral Dewey triumphant at Manila. But the serious dramatists at least are too busy with a theory to expound or a problem to analyze to give us opportunity to sit out anything that is not true to life.

It is to be suspected that Mr. Archer's plain and unadorned melodrama has laid bare a hidden hankering of the public, while we cannot endure the public, while we are banking on the theory of playwrighting, we still yearn for it in our bones. Is not the whole sum and substance of the film play our indictment? In the salad days of the movies, we went because we felt we were going to see an excerpt from life which the theater stage failed to give us. But though we have long ago been disillusioned in that respect, we still seek the cinema.

"Off hours" Mr. Gillette's extraordinary capers with his stage butler were begun during the war. And surely the war was an "off hour" from the world's best.

## THE JEWISH ART THEATER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York.—The Jewish Art Theater, under the paw direction of the noted actor, Maurice Schwartz, opened its season on September first with a production of Anski's play, "Der Dibbuk." The name itself refers to one of the creatures of Yiddish folklore, and the action is a legend in which is extolled the persistence of a love that knows no interference by earthly powers. In connection with its first performance, in Vilna, it is interesting to note that the play was put on by an inexperienced student fresh from the halls of the religious academy (the so-called Yeshiba), and at once made a deep impression, due in no small measure to the innate sense of directorship which the arti-

while deliver into the Torah displayed. The New York production, which was the talk of the Jewish intellectuals for months before it finally came to life before their eyes, is planned upon a lavish scale, as might have been expected from the natural gifts and the ambitious aims of the new actor-director.

The effect produced by the original performance of "Der Dibbuk" in Vilna, under the direction of David Herman, was so great that Jew and Gentile flocked alike to the theater to behold the noted Vilna troupe in the play that had spread Anski's name throughout Poland and Galicia. In commenting upon the character of the man's labors, Mr. Nizer points out that, quite contrary to the beliefs of many, Anski was not a folklorist. If he investigated the lore of his people, it was not in the objective way of the academic student, but in the hope of finding new light upon the life and habits of his race. He sought, in folklore, the inherent creative possibilities, the critic points out that in his books he elaborates his material, like the artist he was, and could not be content with the mere statement and classification of it.

## 'ARDEN OF FEVERSHAM' ACTED AT CAMBRIDGE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, England.—Perhaps the most fruitful development of the much discussed renaissance of the theater in England has to date, undoubtedly been the revival of old plays. The interest which a handful of students took in the printed texts has spread to a not inconsiderable section of the play-going public, which has in a manner returned the obligation of its amusement to the scholar by enabling him to judge the best of Elizabethan and Restoration literature as alone it may properly be judged, on the stage and before something like a representative theater audience.

A good deal of the credit for this recent revival belongs to students and younger graduates of Cambridge University, although it is but fair to note that Mr. William Poel's experiments in producing the less known plays of Shakespeare and in a simplified form of staging for these and others lightened their task at the outset a good deal.

It is about 15 years ago that Rupert Brooke, the poet, and another undergraduate met in the house of a senior to grumble about an ordinary, insipid play of the day which they had just seen acted by an amateur dramatic society. This was the beginning of an organization which subsequently received the denomination Marlowe Society. As was fitting, the new organization began its work with the production of a play by the anonymous poet who had resided in Bene't Hall, now Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

"Doctor Faustus" thus first saw— it not exactly the footlights—at least the electric batons and floats on November 11, 1907, in a little hall off Market Hill. There followed in rapid succession "Richard II.," "The Silent Woman," "The Knight of the Burning Pestle," "A New Way to Pay Old Debts" and "The Alchemist." Then the war came.

In less than six months after the armistice the society had reassembled some of its experienced players and had enlisted a number of good recruits, giving a fine performance of "Henry IV. Part I." At intervals of about eight months it was succeeded by Webster's "White Devil," and a triple bill consisting of one of Fletcher's "Four Plays in One," Gay's "The Wat Dye Call" and Swinburne's "Duke of Gandia."

In the meantime the name of the society had spread far afield. Invitations, though not accepted, had come in for tours to London, Stratford-on-Avon and Holland. A member of the Society was prominently associated with the production of "Dr. Faustus" at Hamburg; the celebrated companies at the Gaiety Theater in Manchester and the Repertory Theater in Birmingham included a few old plays in their programs, and the Sheffield Repertory Company produced Lord Buckingham's Rehearsal. To crown all, the London Stage Society after a few experiments on its own account, branched off into a new society for the acting of Elizabethan and Restoration dramas, called the Phoenix Society, with ten productions to its credit, which were the events of the dramatic year in the capital.

But in a sense none of these societies and companies—all questions of pioneer work apart—has done what the Marlowe Society has done and still does. They have none of them caught that first fine, careless rapture, which is so particularly appropriate to all that pertains to the Golden Age of English drama. They have been at once too sophisticated and not intelligent enough. They have none of them hit the happy mean between elaborateness and bareness in setting that the Marlowe Society, with its rich but scanty properties and its gay, suggestive, but never realistic or symbolical scenery instinctively achieves. None of them have disregarded the needless histrionic conventionalities and conventions with which the modern actor is overladen and which his Elizabethan predecessor probably in good measure lacked; none of them have risked the anonymous cast which has made so successfully for good ensemble acting; none of them have recognized that the actress, the female player, is quite unsuited for filling parts written for boys or young men. None, most important of all, have been able to count on the keen and intelligent audiences which crowd the Marlowe Society's performances, which, without losing sight of the tastes and characteristics of ordinary humanity, will make the small effort needed to comprehend an obsolescent idiom and convention and

which will, and does, applaud real humor and real poetry.

With "Arden of Feversham," just produced, the Marlowe Society achieved one of its greatest successes, proving that the methods proper for dramatic masterpieces like "The Alchemist" can make a fine entertainment when applied to a decidedly second-rate Elizabethan play.

Though one should respect the Marlowe Society's laudable reticence, it cannot be wrong to give away the open secret that it enjoyed again the services of a family of brothers, all but one of whom are undergraduates, who have designed and painted the scenery for every important Cambridge play during the last two years, and of a producer, a resident graduate, who has been associated with several earlier performances.

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## A Book

If a book come from the heart, it will continue to reach other hearts; all are and authors craft are of small account to that.—*Carlyle.*

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## Humility

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AN individual who had considerable talent for literature declared that try as he would he was unable to understand what he read in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science, by Mary Baker Eddy. He was told that he should approach the volume with humility. This brought from him the reply that he had never considered himself particularly conceited. This man, of course, interpreted humility from the ordinary human standpoint of abasement and suppression as the opposite of self-exaltation. But the meekness that is essential in this Science of Mind is not the depreciation of man as he really is, but the recognition of man as he really is, a recognition that achieves the essential result of destroying any belief in a mortal man. This meekness is obtained by spiritual discernment. The possession of it is the key to the comprehension of Christian Science, of all reality.

The discernment needed is the knowledge that the genuine man is the reflection or effect of one limitless cause or Mind. This Mind is God, the Almighty. The wisdom, power, success, goodness, and loving serviceableness that are the real man's qualities do not originate in him. Divine Mind creates and fosters these qualities and man is the happy recipient of them. He manifests all the wonderful faculties of the eternal divine Principle, but he is not the source of them. They are his because the one Mind has created them, and this Mind that has conceived these qualities belonging to the true idea preserves them and unfolds them all in unvarying perfection. So they never end, they never are impaired, and they are given to man as the beloved Son of the one spiritual intelligence.

It is this truth that man is the creature and not the creator, the Son and not the Father, the manifestation and not the cause, the idea and not Mind as origin, that rouses the antagonism of the Adam-mentality and renders it dumb with amazement. But the unanswerableness of the statements of the Galilean Master confronts it. "I can of mine own self do nothing," said Christ Jesus, simply. "Why callest thou me good? there is none good but one, that is, God." And Mary Baker Eddy writes, "From a material standpoint, the best of people sometimes object to the philosophy of Christian Science, on the ground that it takes away man's personality and makes man less than man. But what saith the apostle?—even this: 'If a man think himself to be something, when he is nothing, he deceiveth himself.'" ("Christian Science versus Pantheism," pp. 9 and 10.)

Pontius Pilate thought he had in himself that measure of power that was in Rome with its Empire and its legions, and he flaunted it before the Master standing silent before him: "Knowest thou not that I have power to release thee?" But Jesus' simple answer was mighty with metaphysics: "Thou couldest have no power at all against me, except it were given thee from above." It was metaphysically similar to his utterance in the Garden of Gethsemane when he faced soldiers of the legions of Rome and said to Peter: "Thinkest thou that I cannot now pray to my Father, and he shall presently give me more than twelve legions of angels?" At any time whatsoever there is one true fact and that is this: Principle, God, is the Giver of life and power, and God has given none to mortal mind nor to its representatives in their varied forms. There are no legions but those which are the pure infinite thought of Mind, which expresses the vast power of the eternal God. Mind's power is invincible, and in like quality man's power is so, for "Man," as Mrs. Eddy says, "is God's image and likeness; whatever is possible to God, is possible to man or God's reflection." ("Miscellaneous Writings," p. 183.)

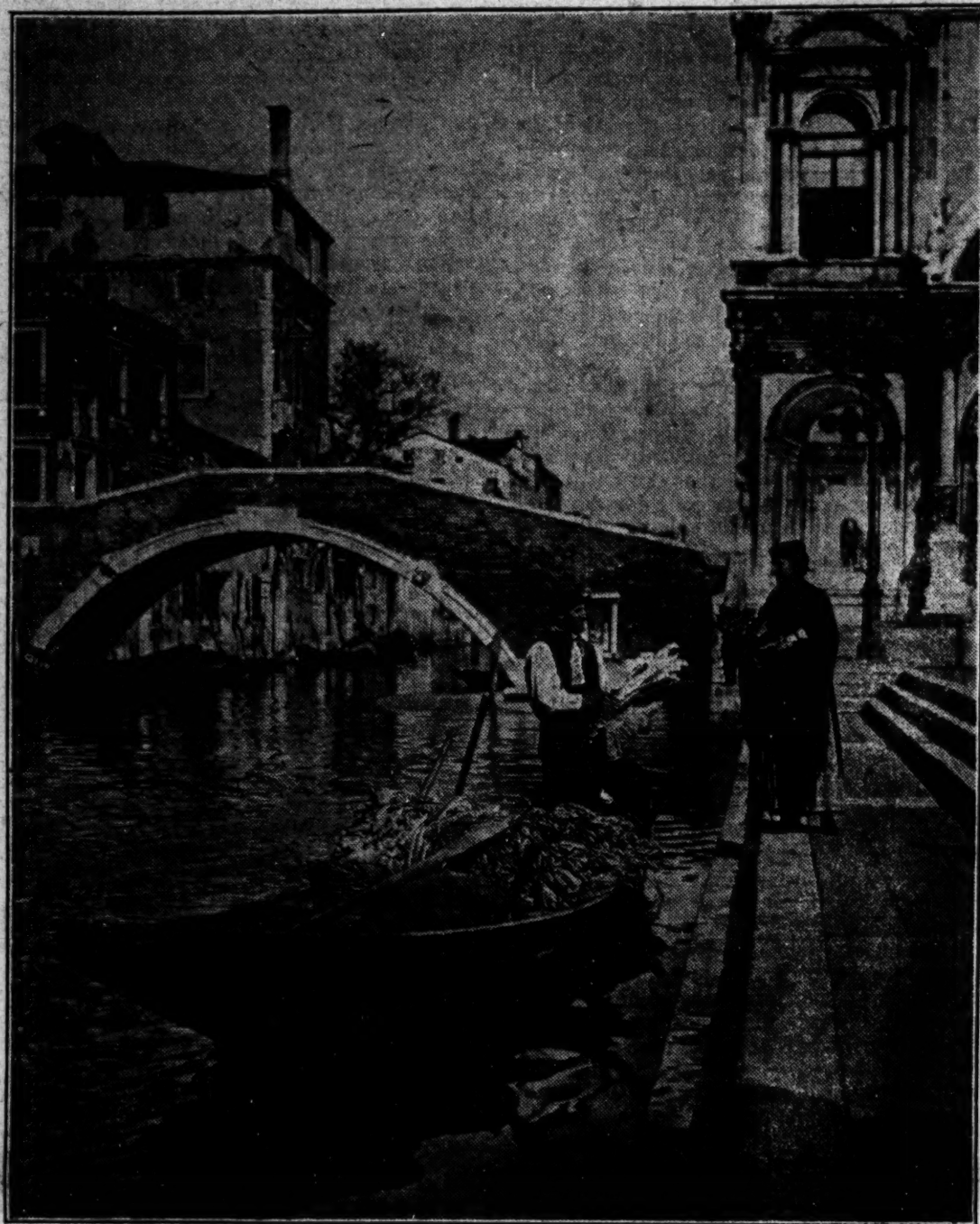
Now, as has been said, the humility that flows from spiritual discernment is wrapped up in the ability to give the right value to man. The human being at his best but hints faintly the character of the real man. The human is a perversion of the genuine. Not the least proof of this perversion is a man's cherished notion that he is both creator and creature; that he is, first of all, created by mortals and thereafter he becomes a creator of beings like himself. This notion in its most ordinary form holds that the mortal is responsible for ordering his life, save when what he calls destiny, fate or chance steps in, or upon the intervention of what he conceives of as God. But this is a burlesque of the truth. Mary Baker Eddy, who discovered and founded Christian Science, writes that "Man shines by borrowed light. He reflects God as his Mind, and this reflection is substance—the substance of good." ("Retrospection and Introspection," p. 57.) Man's whole living is one continuous, forever continuous emanation from treasures so inexhaustible and varied that eternity never suffices to measure them. This great treasure is Mind. Man exists as the idea, the mental image or the thought of Mind. Anybody knows that thought is never detached from the intelligence that made it, just as anybody knows also that the thought is as rich and enduring as the intelligence that conceived it. In other words, thought is so absolutely dependent upon the intelligence conceiving it, that its entire existence is borrowed. Likewise it is with man, the infinite idea of Mind. Is man wise?

His wisdom originated in Mind. It is a derived wisdom, but as surely his to use as the fact that Mind exists, for Mind without expression would be oblivion. So when a mortal feels himself to have achieved something great let him go to Science and remember that "man shines by borrowed light," and that brilliant success merely gives a ground for thankfulness that so much of Mind is manifest to human perception.

step. Strangely, instead of having lost our faith it had been growing that by some system the coolies were following the quest. At this stop, when we looked inside the entrance, there was the name of Dr. Kenjiro Hori on a brass plate. We walked up the stairs and rang a bell and inquired for Dr. Hori of the boy who came.

We asked him to tell O-Hori-san that O-Owre-san and O-Kirk-land-san would like to see him. Of all arrange-

lose his cataclysm of positive doubt over entrusting the Empire in our hands, but as there was no escape from leaving us to our own devices for those days (and we made known a certain vanity in our own resources) he at length agreed to meet us in Nagoya, and we planned a route which would bring us there with our rendezvous at the European Hotel.—"Samurai Trails," Lucian Swift Kirkland.



(c) by Donald McLeish, London

A vegetable merchant of Venice

## A 'Ricksha Quest for O-Hori-San

"If ever you come to Japan, be sure to look me up." This had been the farewell of Kenjiro Hori when he said good-bye to his university days in America. Hori's affection for America had had the vigor which marks the vitality of Japanese loyalty. He had always singled out our better qualities with gratifying disregard for opposites.

We were, however, without an address except that we thought he might be in Kobe; but it seemed unreasonable that after travelling all the way to the Antipodes we should then be balked by a mere detail. In the faith of this logic we took an early train to Kobe, and the first sign that we saw read: "Information Bureau for Foreigners."

The man in uniform peering out of the box window was so smiling and so evidently desirous of being helpful that whether we had needed information or not, it would have been exceedingly discourteous not to have asked some question. We inquired the address of Dr. Kenjiro Hori. The information dispenser thumbed all his heap of directories. He appeared to be unravelling his thread by a most intricate system of cross references. Then he looked at us with another smile.

"Did you find it?" we asked. "I find no address," said he, "but I tell 'ricksha boys take you. Ah, so!"

Such a challenge was impossible to refuse. We got into the 'rickshas and the men bent their necks and jerked the wheels into motion with strange disregard for any bee-line direction to any particular place. It appeared to be a most casual choice whether we took one corner or another. This rambling went on for some time. Suddenly they held back on the shafts and said: "Here!" We were at the door of a wholesale importing house. No one within had ever heard of O-Hori-san. When we came back to the street with this information the coolies seemed not at all surprised. They shrugged their shoulders at our mild expostulation as if implying, "Of course, if he isn't here he must be some other place."

After another panting dash they stopped and said: "Here!" It was obvious without inquiring that Hori could not be in that shallow, open-fronted shop. "Very well," the shouldered answered us and on we went. We stopped for another time with the now familiar "Here!" We had traversed half Kobe. Our futile questions seemed to have nothing to do with any next

## The Barca Arrives From S. Erasmo

And now there is a bustle in the quarter. A barca has arrived from S. Erasmo. The island of the market-gardens. It is piled with gourds and pumpkins, cabbages and tomatoes, pomegranates and pears—a pyramid of gold and green and scarlet. Brown men lift the fruit aloft, and women bending from the pathway bargain for it. A clatter of chattering tongues, a ring of coppers, a babel of hoarse sea-voices, proclaim the sharpness of the struggle. When the quarter has been served, the boat sheers off dimly in its burden. Boys and girls are left seasoning their potentia with a slice of zucca, while the mothers of a score of families go pattering up yonder courtyard with the material for their husbands' supper in their handkerchiefs.—"New Italian Sketches," by John Addington Symonds.

## Rows of High-Grown Hollyhocks

Now thin mists temper the slow-ripening beams  
Of the September sun: his golden gleams  
On gaudy flowers shine, that prank the rows  
Of high-grown hollyhocks, and all tall shows  
That Autumn flaunteth in his bushy bowers;  
Where, tomits, hanging from the drooping heads  
Of giant sunflowers, peck the nutty seeds;  
And in the feathery aster bees on wing seize and set free the honied flowers,  
Till thousand stars leap with their visiting:  
While ever across the path mazy flit, Unplotted in the sun,  
The dreamy butterflies  
With dazling colors powdered and soft glooms.  
White, black and crimson stripes, and peacock eyes,  
Or on chance flowers sit,  
With idle effort plundering one by one  
The nectaries of deepest-throated blooms. . . .

—Robert Bridges.

## Censure

We are apt to be very pert at censuring others, where we will not endure advice ourselves. And nothing shows our weakness more, than to be so sharp-sighted at spying other men's faults, and so purblind about our own. —William Penn.

## Within a Highland Home

1813

The Captain and Mrs. Grant lived in the low parlor to the left of the entrance, within which was a light closet in which they slept; the hall was flagged, but a strip of home-made carpet covered the center, of the same pattern as that in the parlor, a check of black and green. The parlor curtain was home-made too of linsey-woolsey, red and yellow. A good peat fire burned on the hearth; a rug knit by Mrs. Grant kept the fireplace tidy. A round mahogany table stood in the middle of the room; a long mahogany table was placed against the wall, with a large japanned tray standing up on end on it; several hair-bottomed chairs were ranged all round. A japanned corner-cupboard fixed on a bracket at some height from the floor very much ornamented the room. As it was flanked with the best tall glasses on their spiral stalks, and some china too fine for use. . . . But the cupboard we preferred was in the wall next the fire. It was quite a pantry; oatcakes, barley scones, four scones, butter, honey, sweetmeats, cheese, all came out of the deep shelves of this agreeable recess, as did the great key of the dairy; this was often given to one of us to carry to old Mary the cook, with leave to see her skin and whip the fine rich cream, which Mrs. Grant would afterward pour on a whole pot of jam and give us for luncheon. This dinner under the name of "baine briste," or broken milk, is a great favorite wherever it has been introduced. In the center of the ceiling hung a glass globe to attract the flies; over the chimney-place was the Captain's armory, two or three pairs of pistols safely encased in red flannel bags very dusty from the peats, several swords of different sorts in their scabbards crossed in various patterns, and a dirk. On the chimney-slab was a most curious collection of boxes of all sorts and shapes and sizes intermixed with a few large foreign shells. The Captain, in a wig, generally sat in a corner chair with arms to it, never doing anything that I ever saw. . . . Sometimes he wore a plaid cloak, and a nightcap, red or white, made by his industrious wife in a stitch she called shepherd's knitting; it was done with a little hook which she manufactured for herself out of the tooth of an old tortoise-shell comb, and she used to go on looping her home-spun wool as quick as fingers could move, making not only caps, but drawers and waistcoats for winter wear for the old husband she took such care of. She was always busy when in the house, and out of doors she managed the farm, and drove the Captain out in a little low phaeton I remember my father buying for them in London. Occasionally this first summer they dined with us, and then the old great-grand-uncle looked very nice in his best suit. Mrs. Grant was really charming, full of Highland lore, kind and clever and good, without being either refined or brilliant, and certainly plain in person. She had a fine voice, and sang Gaelic airs remarkably well. My mother was extremely attached to this excellent woman, and spent many a morning with her; we used to watch them conveying each other home after these visits, turning and returning upon the Tomnahurich road ever so many times as each lady neared her own premises, wondering which would be first to give in and take final leave of the other.—"Memoirs of a Highland Lady," edited by Lady Strachey.

## Mozart Describes a Pupil

Among these pupils one is daughter of the Duc de Guines with whom I am in high favor, and I give her two hours' instruction in composition daily, for which I am very liberally paid. He plays the flute incomparably, and she magnificently on the harp. She possesses much talent and cleverness, and, in particular, a very remarkable memory, which enables her to play all her pieces, of which there are at least two hundred, without book. She is doubtful whether she has genius for composition—particularly with respect to thoughts or ideas; her father (who, between ourselves, is a little too much in love with her) affirms that she certainly has ideas, and that nothing but modesty and a want of confidence in herself prevent their appearing. We shall now see. If she really has no ideas, and I must say I have as yet seen no indication of them, it will be all in vain. . . . It is not her father's intention to make any very great composer of her. "I do not wish her," he says, "to write any operas, airs, concertos, or symphonies, but merely grand sonatas for her instrument, as I do for mine."

I gave her the fourth lesson today, and as far as the rules of composition go, am tolerably satisfied with her; she put the bass to the first minuet which I placed before her, very correctly. We now commenced writing in three parts. She tried it. . . . It was impossible to help her; nor can we move on a step further, for it is too great a composition for her to attempt. . . . But alas! there is none—she has no thoughts—nothing comes. I have tried her in every imaginable way; among others it occurred to me to place a very simple minuet before her, to see whether she could make a variation upon it. That was all to no purpose. Now, thought I, she does not know how to begin, so I varied the first bar for her, and told her to continue the variation pursuing that idea; and at length she got through tolerably well. I next requested her to begin some thing herself—the first part only—a melody; but after a quarter of an hour's cogitation nothing came. I then wrote four bars of a minuet and said,

"What a stupid fellow I am! I have begun a minuet and cannot finish the first part of it. Have the goodness to do it for me." She distrusted her ability, but at last, with much labor, something came to light. I rejoiced that we got something at last. She had now to complete the entire minuet, that is to say, the melody only. On going away, I recommended her to alter my four bars for something of her own; to make another beginning even if she retained the same harmony, and only altered the melody. I shall see tomorrow how she has succeeded.—"Life of Mozart," by Edward Holmes.

## Hawthorne's Chair at the Old Corner

As one reviews Hawthorne's career, a score of vivid pictures arise before the mental vision; he appears in the Custom-House at Salem, at the "Old Manse," and later at "The Wayside"; then he may be seen briskly engaged in his consular duties; and again, he sits dreamily beside his cheerful fireside in the midst of his family circle, or quietly musing in his own study; now he is happy in the enchanted realm of Italy; and again glad to set foot once more upon his native heath; these and many more views present themselves in picturesque succession; each one is Hawthorne, yet there is still another picture which more than all the rest seems to impress itself upon the onlooker as truly characteristic of the subject. Hawthorne, not actively engaged in any occupation, but passively gazing out on the world surrounding him, from a half-shadowy hiding-place; Hawthorne alone, withdrawn from outside interruption and uncommittal company, yet close beside his faithful friend at the "Old Corner." Here he sat oftentimes in the small counting-room, over which his companion presided busily, while he dreamed in the shadow. . . . And "Hawthorne's chair," was here in a secluded niche where he could see and yet be out of sight; here he could observe all without being subjected to outside observation; for he was quite invisible unless one stepped up through the little gate into the counting-room. In this one chair, it was for many years Nathaniel Hawthorne's custom to ensconce himself whenever he visited the "Corner"; he often spent whole hours here, resting his head upon his hand, apparently in happy and satisfying sympathy with his environment.—"Hawthorne and His Publisher," Caroline Ticknor.

## Now the North Wind Ceases

Now the North wind ceases,  
The warm South-West awakes;  
Swift fly the fleeces,  
Swift the blossom-flakes.  
—Meredith.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, SEPT. 6, 1921

## EDITORIALS

### Tumult in West Virginia

AMID the stirring conditions in West Virginia the United States, like every other nation, is learning once more that autocracy was not ended by the mere close of the war. Each nation has the task of replacing the elements of autocracy in its own midst with the right kind of working together for the circumstances. In this process there may be evidences of what Edwin Arlington Robinson calls, in the "Pilgrims' Chorus" given at the Plymouth Pageant, "the tumult of a peace that was beyond our understanding." The tumult in West Virginia arises from the clash of two autocratic forces, the mine operators who would prevent all their employees from joining the union, and the unions who would force all the miners to join. This tumult will not permanently subside until the attempted autocracy on each side is overcome.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, charges that "The mines of West Virginia constitute the last refuge of autocracy in the mining industry. In these mines an unrestrained, unlimited greed dominates absolutely. Absentee owners hold immense tracts of rich mining land demanding only dividends." The greatest resentment of the miners has been aroused by their belief that a private army has been employed by the mine operators to suppress the unions. In a telegram to President Harding, the sheriff and prosecuting attorney of Mingo County declare that since the strike was called, on July 1 of last year, "no guards have been permitted about coal plants, except regular, authorized state or county officials." This statement would flatly deny the charge of the miners, were it not that they maintain that detectives and others of this private army have been sworn in as deputy sheriffs and other authorized state or county officials. In other words, the charge is that the mine operators have induced the State and the counties to authorize guards of their own choosing, and paid for by them. The authority of the State, and now of the United States under the proclamation of the President, is being asserted, the striking miners maintain, entirely on the side of the mine operators and against the strikers.

There can be no question about the enforcing of order and the suppression of lawlessness. Even if the miners have just grievances, lawlessness on their part will not bring about any real redress. The desire of President Harding and his advisers is undoubtedly to establish order as a basis on which negotiations for a cooperative solution can be undertaken. The miners are entitled to the assurance that the cessation of their resort to force cannot possibly mean any loss of their rights in a democracy. They are entitled to a speedy solution of their difficulties on a really democratic foundation. The ascendancy of the few against which Mr. Gompers protests certainly cannot be overcome by anarchy, which never is a true remedy. Unfortunately the incitement of the men to rebellion has come from a few leaders on the side of the unions, just as the firmness of the controlling corporations in their resistance to the unions is directed by a few capitalists. Agitated conditions among the many who do not do their own thinking are too often instigated by a few who think wrongly. Anarchy never does really express the desires of the many, who in the last analysis love order and not disorder.

In connection with the stand of the mine operators, the statements of W. Jett Lauck, discussing the anthracite coal situation, are especially important. Thus he says, "It is a well substantiated fact that the anthracite coal supply of the country is in the hands of a combine, consisting of seven agencies of monopoly." He goes on to specify what the monopoly consists of, how it is headed, and how it operates. If his contentions are correct, they indicate something of the autocratic nature of organization in the mining industry, which would account for the present tumult in West Virginia. The same monopoly which would dominate the public by regulation of prices would also dominate the miners by regulation of working conditions from which they might seem to escape. Autocracy in one form is usually accompanied by autocracy in other forms. The need, then, is for the complete eradication of unjust domination. This can be accomplished only by real cooperation which allows a decided balance of power neither to Capital nor to Labor. Submission to the demands of Labor because of force and general disorder on its part would be no better than the submission to the authority of Capital which has seemed so intolerable.

Use of troops in West Virginia is, therefore, only a temporary expedient at the best, and not a solution. When lawlessness has once been suppressed by reconnoitering and bombing aeroplanes, by the state militia, and the regular soldiers of the United States, the fundamental problem will remain. Thus, though the public will be glad at every evidence of promptness and decision on the part of the United States Government in aiding the government of West Virginia, gratification at this should not blind anyone to the unsettled issues involved. Surely the war has shown that fighting is not a way of final settlement. The autocracy of Russia and Germany gave way to revolution, which in each case led simply to new forms of the old evil. In the United States it must be proved that the processes of democracy are effective, as no form of revolution could be, in overcoming each kind of unjust domination. It is never too soon for these processes of democracy to be set in operation. When the miners and the operators recognize that there is one essential right for all concerned, and that this can be worked out by the methods of democracy, the use of force will cease, the United States troops will be recalled, and both sides will set to work on a basis which they should have long since discerned. All that the miners' reign of terror in West Virginia can accomplish is to show people generally more fully that no form of terror ever accomplishes anything.

### France and Algeria

THE problem which Theodore Steeg, the new Governor-General of Algeria, has to solve in the great French colony of northern Africa is by no means an easy one. Algeria, like many other countries, is passing through a period of drastic economic readjustment, complicated in her case by special local conditions, which add greatly to the difficulties of the situation. During the war, Algeria was one of France's greatest standbys. All the French colonies and protectorates, indeed, gave a good account of themselves. Morocco, Tunis, Madagascar, and Senegal did their share, but Algeria proved a veritable pillar of strength. During the whole four and a half years of the war, in spite of the tremendous difficulties occasioned by lack of shipping and the submarine menace, a steady stream of much-needed supplies was sent across the Mediterranean to France from Algeria. Horses, mules, cattle, sheep, fodder, and cereals of all kinds found their way to Marseilles. It was not, moreover, only in supplies, but in men that Algeria came to the aid of France. Parisians still remember with gratitude the march of the Algerian army corps across Paris, in the autumn of 1914.

Today, in spite of an incipient nationalist movement, Algeria is still firmly loyal to France. But the failure of the crops last year, coupled with the delay on the part of the authorities in putting into operation reforms and development schemes, decided upon fully two years ago, have produced a very widespread discontent. It was early in 1919 that ambitious plans were being discussed for a greater development of agriculture in the colony, by making use of modern appliances and by securing the fuller use by the Algerians of such appliances as are already in use. The construction of railways on a large scale, especially of branch lines, was also considered, but, so far, very little has been done.

Then in Algeria, as in several other countries, a certain class of people made large fortunes during the war. This is especially true in Kabylia, where native Algerians are seeking to buy up the houses and farms of Europeans, regardless of price. In this way whole townships have become native property. On the other hand, many more natives are reduced to poverty, owing to the failure of the crops last year and to a lack of foresight on the part of the authorities, who did not supply them with seed grain in time for the spring sowing. Their position is often in sharp contrast with that of the European settlers, who, more provident in such matters, secured a supply of seed grain sufficient to meet the situation.

There is, in fact, a general unrest throughout the country. Algeria has not escaped the wave of uneasiness which is sweeping through the Muhammadan world. Brigandage, moreover, has seriously increased, and amongst certain natives who have procured arms "advanced ideas" are beginning to take shape. The whole problem, however, would seem to be basically an economic one. Algeria came to the aid of France during the war, and France must now come to the aid of Algeria. It is welcome, therefore, to find that it is with this intention that Mr. Steeg is undertaking his new duties. Discussing the situation, shortly after his appointment, the Governor-General declared that it was the duty of France to soothe Algeria's quarrels, bring to her "equity and security, and help the great economic development which was possible."

### Canada and the Chinese Trade

AT a time like the present, when the urgent need of so many countries is to find a market for their produce, the position of China is especially deserving of attention. One of the most remarkable facts about China is that, in spite of the continued revolutions and upheavals which have characterized the country for the last ten years, her foreign trade, within that time, has practically doubled. The fact is that the immensity of China misleads any but the most careful student of Far Eastern affairs as to the importance of the progress she is making industrially as far as the rest of the world is concerned. In proportion to her vast extent and her 400,000,000 people, the industrial development of China may seem slow. Nevertheless, every year that passes sees the output enormously increased and the buying capacity of the Chinese people extended.

Moreover, each year, to an ever greater extent, the Chinese themselves are engaging in international trade. Whereas, a decade or so ago, the bulk of the external trade of the nation was in the hands of foreigners, today the Chinese are engaging freely in the work of shipping agents and manufacturers in all kinds of industries. Thus, some eighteen months ago, Mr. J. W. Ross, Trade Commissioner of the Canadian Government in China, drew attention, in a report on Chinese trade, to the establishment of cotton mills in different parts of China, and insisted that the cotton industry is one peculiarly adapted to the country. Since then, this industry has been steadily developed, largely through the efforts of the university students in their campaign against Japan. Not only has machinery to a considerable extent been imported from America and elsewhere, but in some instances schools have been organized for the purpose of training operators.

In these circumstances, a particular interest attaches to the letter recently addressed to the Montreal Board of Trade by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai. In this letter, after referring to the great growth of Chinese foreign trade, the writers expressed regret that Canada had not taken as large a share in this trade "as might be expected from her excellent transportation system with Chinese ports." The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, an association of some 400 representative merchants and manufacturers, the letter continues, desires to see more trade with Canada, and "takes this opportunity to express to the Canadian merchants and manufacturers its sincere wishes for a closer relationship, which will," it declares, "no doubt result in mutual advantage and satisfaction, commercial and otherwise."

There can be little doubt that the Canadian merchant and manufacturer has, in the past, been far more intent on buying from China than on selling to China. The fact, however, remains that Canada is one of China's nearest industrial neighbors, and many products which are peculiar to Canada are in great demand in China. The opportunity offered, therefore, is an excellent one, and

coming as it does, at a time when advantage should be taken of every opening of this kind, it will surely be especially welcomed and used to the best advantage. The Montreal Board of Trade has already taken up the matter, and it may be expected that boards of trade in every Canadian city will follow Montreal's example.

### The Employment Conference

THE conference on unemployment arranged by President Harding, to be held under the auspices of the Department of Commerce, should be an excellent stimulus to action. If a comparatively few representative men and women, from all parts of the United States, people who can actually do something toward arranging for more work for the many, meet in a brief and energetic conference and then promptly translate their conclusions into action, the conference will be a success. Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, is, of course, a man of action. Under his direction, the meeting is not likely to degenerate into mere futile talk.

At a time of business depression each one is too apt to wait for others to do something. The need is for each employer to see how he can extend the possibilities of work in his own business, and for each one seeking work to be ready to do whatever is at hand, even though it may seem less than what he would like. Discussion of the possibilities is excellent, but at some point each one must himself do that which the discussion shows to be practicable in the circumstances. It is of little avail for a group of men and women to consider what others might do, without recognizing the action possible for themselves. Reluctance and hesitation in business are the reasons for unemployment, and they must be superseded by sureness of right decision and by energy in putting right decisions into force. Encouragement of public works, which has been frequently urged as one way of aiding former service men and others, will not be sufficient, for the expansion of private business has naturally many more possibilities than development of public projects.

So far, the unemployment situation in many places has not become so serious as it might have been a few years ago, partly because high wages during the war allowed many to save enough to carry them through several months of business depression. This somewhat artificial prosperity has sometimes led the unemployed to refuse work that might not seem quite to their liking. Ever since the armistice the great need has been for all to set to work heartily in whatever they could find to do in the reconstructive activities of peace. The settling down to work will not be aided, however, by the putting up of barriers between nations, because the problem of right employment is world-wide and only the business that results in world-wide service, rather than selfish gain, can be actually successful. In other words, any attempt to create a monopoly in production and distribution in the United States, for instance, at the expense of business in other parts of the world, will not really reduce unemployment. It is to be hoped, then, that the conference for which President Harding has arranged will consider the subject on the broadest basis, and recognize that only the greatest freedom of commerce will promote the right kind of employment for workers in all parts of the world. Minor expedients will avail little. There is plenty of work to be done for the reconstruction and progress of civilization, and the way can be found for all to share in the opportunity.

### Applause in the Theater

MEMBERS of the audience at a recent premiere in New York City were requested by the manager to refrain from greeting the players, when they first appeared on the scene, with any kind of applause. Many persons connected with the theater, on hearing of this, would surely say, without waiting to hear the name of the manager, "Well, he must be new to the business." It so happens that this manager is "new to the business," in the sense that this is only his second season as a manager. But before taking up the production of plays he had years of experience in the theater as a newspaper critic of plays, requiring the attendance at many premieres. Surely it was largely a result of witnessing scores of hollow exhibitions by the first night claque, endeavoring to rouse an audience to enthusiasm that was not justified by the quality either of the play or of the acting, that led him to issue his request of no applause.

Of course, none of the older theater producers are deceived for a moment as to the real value of either the genuine applause that is a tribute to the players' past performances or the din that greets the entrance of a player, who, though never having done any conspicuously good acting, happens to have a large number of friends and well-wishers in the first night audience. But there is a hardy old-fashioned feeling of courtesy toward his patrons that actuates the play producer of the old school. His attitude is that of the "servant of the public," and he is willing to allow his patrons to do almost anything short of destroying his property, while they are in the theater, on the theory that the house is theirs for the duration of the performance. As it is difficult for him sometimes to determine just how large a proportion of the audience on the first night is performing the part of a claque, he judges of the reception of the play as best he can in the light of his experience, discounting the obvious noise-makers, and listening to the frank exchanges of opinion by groups of the playgoers as they are leaving at the end of the performance. It is easy to gather then their real opinion of the play and of the acting.

But in allowing an audience to make as much noise as it likes, however senseless, the courteous manager ignores the preference of some proportion of any audience that the play should proceed in silence except when some merit of the piece itself or of the players' work in that particular performance calls for some manifestation of approval apart from the tribute of attention. How large a proportion of the audience holds this attitude it is difficult to judge, but one suspects that it is in the majority. For one thing, the numbers of the judicious may be discovered when the claque is forcing curtain calls. It is obvious at such times that the general response of the playgoers is not enthusiastic, yet the curtain is

hoisted again and again in response to the loud and insistent handclapping of a part of the audience, a minor part, one will assert, if he does not like the noise and looks here and there to see who is doing the applauding. It is astonishing what a large amount of sound can be provided by half a dozen determined ushers. Who, with a curiosity in the matter, has not seen these same ushers gather a moment before the end of each act to applaud the end of a situation that they have not been watching, and to reward acting to which they have been paying no attention?

The fact is that there is no reason for prolonged bursts of handclapping upon the entrance of a player upon the scene, except in exceptional cases where a famous artist is making a first appearance in a city after a long absence. There is something like reason, too, in giving a player an ovation when he appears on the stage to begin the final performance of a long engagement that has resulted largely from his own good work. Such a tribute was rightly paid to Frank Bacon at the last of his hundreds of New York performances in "Lightnin'." But the setting up of a din at the entrance of each well-known player upon the scene in the first act on the first night of every new and untested play is a proceeding that is, to say the least, annoying to a majority of the audience. Or if these patrons are not annoyed, and view the spectacle with tolerant amusement, the effect is equally disturbing to a proper attitude of sympathetic attention to the real business in hand, the unfoldment of the story of the play. The innovating manager rightly maintains that it is impossible for the players to do their share in evoking the proper atmosphere of the story unless they are allowed to enter upon the scene and begin to move and talk uninterruptedly, according to the intent of the author. This manager deserves all praise and support of the play-going public, and the emulation of other managers.

### Editorial Notes

GENERAL SMUTS has suggested that it is a mistake to apply the expression "The British Empire" to the community of states under the British Crown, and it is significant that the Prince of Wales, with his intimate knowledge of present needs, should in his speeches have used the expression "The British Commonwealth" in a somewhat pointed manner. The word commonwealth is dear to the hearts of Englishmen, and is an old Shakespearean term that only fell into disuse after Cromwellian times, with the fall of the Puritan régime. Carlyle revived the memory of its meaning, and since then it has gradually crept into favor as a fitting term for a free association of free peoples.

IN DECIDING that 10 per cent of the valuation of a property is a reasonable rental charge, and that it must be computed on the present value, the appellate division of the New York State Supreme Court establishes a precedent that seems quite likely to have a strong effect on the housing situation. With prices of nearly all commodities going down, one finds it extremely difficult to see why rents in many communities should be going up. It is like a certain grocer charging 50 cents for a dozen ears of corn because he can get it from the customer, whereas his competitor across the street asks but 30 cents for the same number of ears because he cannot get any more. If the landlords who do not see the folly of such ways continue to pursue the dollar to the exclusion of all other considerations, they will eventually lose more than they gain.

THE estate market column is not exactly a recognized teacher of history, yet it contains scraps of information which are certainly not to be despised, and which have the charm of the unexpected. The column makes the reader rub his eyes when he comes across an unpretending little notice to the effect that the country house of the prototype of Falstaff not only still exists, but is still inhabitable and marketable. Blickling Hall, in the market recently, was not only once the property of Sir John Falstaff, but also at some other time of Sir Thomas de Erpingham, another of Shakespeare's men. This is a good deal more than just literary association. It is the voice of old, old England ringing through the centuries. Names have a wonderful way of carrying sound.

THE miners of Wales and Cornwall have had ample time to think out things, and the result is marked by a certain downrightness such as might be expected from that quarter. Bolshevik theories have been judged by their fruits, and are to be thrown out, lock, stock, and barrel. One club in Wales has posted this notice: "Any member found upholding Bolshevism in any way, on or off the premises, will render himself liable to expulsion from the club." Another club, a little less academic in its manner of expression, talks of "throwing" such members out. The truth is that the Bolshevik pudding has been found bad in the eating, and the miners are taking the means ready to hand to make this fact known.

THE Bulgarian Minister for Education is showing an excellent idea of the dignity of labor. He has decreed by means of a bill that every Bulgarian boy or girl must undergo a week of manual and agricultural labor every year. Among the things the children will learn during the week is the binding of books, and that is where, particularly, the Minister for Education comes in, though apparently the correlation of manual labor and education has already been satisfactorily shown in the protection of school buildings against floods by students in Sofia. It all sounds very progressive, and Bulgaria is to be congratulated on having such a minister.

AUTOMOBILISTS who read how a New Jersey boy profited by going to jail for reckless driving of his car with fatal results will probably not manifest any desire to emulate the example, either as a whole or in part. On the other hand, what the boy said, aside from the fact that he suffered no hardships and had pleasant, clean living while serving his sentence, is particularly worth recording. "I am a reformed boy," he said, "I now realize that an automobile driver is not supreme over people walking the streets." It ought not to be necessary, however, for a driver to undergo incarceration in order to learn this lesson.